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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1870. NO. 210.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The Georgia Reconstruction Bill.

The Original House Bill to be Reported—The Banking and Currency Bill—Redemption of the Nickle Currency—Bill to Prevent Evasion of Tax on National Bank Circulation—Petitions for the Impeachment of Justice Field and Judge Hoffman—Strong Feeling in Favor of the Reduction of Taxation—Manner of Declaring Amendments to the Constitution, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17, 1870.

The Georgia Bill.

The House Committee on Reconstruction today agreed to report the original House bill for the restoration of Georgia, as a substitute for the measure passed by the Senate, with the addition of a clause repealing the acts forbidding the organization of militia. This will probably lead to the consideration of the subject by the Committee of Conference without much further debate. The report will be made to the House at the first opportunity.

Bullock and the "Chronicle."

Governor Bullock was before the Senate Judiciary Committee to-day, with all his books and accounts, showing payments to the *Chronicle* on account of the Georgia question. The whole amount was about four thousand dollars, Col. Forney claims that all the money paid was for legitimate newspaper work, such as advertising, printing speeches, pamphlets, &c. Settlement was made by Governor Bullock on the part of the State. Col. Forney has left for home this morning as an editorial concerning the matter: "When the Senate Committee have made up their record on this matter, and Governor Bullock, nor Bullock, the publisher of the Washington *Chronicle* will take occasion to comment upon their manner in which the Committee of Assistant were treated when summoned to answer the extraordinary inquisition. As many versions of their evidence have been regularly communicated to the distant people, we shall wait, and many of them untrue, the publisher of the *Chronicle* will exercise his right to defend himself and that paper as soon as the matter becomes a matter for honorable public discussion."

The Banking and Currency Bill.

Mr. Garfield's Committee had the new banking and currency bill under discussion to-day. A number of amendments were rejected, and the bill now remains substantially as it was reported to the House. The members of the Committee think it will differ very little from its present shape when finally presented. The same Committee agreed to-day on a bill providing the present nickel currency in legal tenders when presented in sums of twenty dollars or upwards. Also, to a bill designed to prevent National Banks from evading the tax on their circulation. Also, to a bill to make bank itself must collect and surrender its circulation within sixty days of such notice to the Treasury, under severe penalties for noncompliance.

Impeachment of Judges.

The presentation of two petitions by Mr. Julian to-day, looking toward the impeachment of Justice Field, of the Supreme Court, and Judge Hoffman of the United States District Court of California, was a matter of general surprise. The request was referred to the Judiciary Committee examine certain charges to be presented by the petitioners. These refer to the decision made in certain gold and land cases in California, in each of which, it is alleged, large sums of money were to secure the decisions. The matter is not very well understood here, but seems to spring from complications of long standing on the Pacific coast.

Leave of absence.

General Schenck obtained leave of absence for a week to-day. In view of this the Ways and Means Committee have postponed consideration of the funding bill till his return.

Reduction of Taxation.

The feeling in the House is strong in favor of a greater reduction in taxation than the committee has reported, and if it becomes certain that no reduction of taxes will be made, a large number of prominent members are in favor of fixing the aggregate reduction of internal taxes at fifty millions.

Amendments to the Constitution.

Mr. Bingham has presented his amended bill, providing for the manner of declaring amendments to the Constitution, that is now Judiciary Committee, and expects it to be agreed to and reported at an early day. It provides that as soon as any State has ratified amendments proposed by Congress, it shall, at once be certified by the State officials to the Secretary of State, and if three-fourths of the States shall accept no notice of rescinding the ratifications, and it is further made a misdemeanor, punishable with imprisonment for five years, in a movement to effect the repeal of such ratification, unless the proposed repeal be regularly submitted to all the States.

WASHINGTON, May 17.

A NEW GEORGIA BILL.

The Reconstruction Committee have agreed to report a bill readmitting the State of Georgia on terms precisely like those applied to Virginia, Mississippi and Texas. The only question that the four States named are allowed to organize, arm and call into service their respective militia forces.

FUNDING BILL POSTPONED.

The Committee of Ways and Means have postponed the funding bill for one week to-day.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate has confirmed the nominations of N. B. Stone, Postmaster of San Francisco, and Alonzo Alden, Postmaster, Troy, N. Y.

METHODISM.

General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

MEMPHIS, TENN., May 17.—The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, met this morning, Bishop Andrew Soule in the chair. A large number of reports of committees, of no general importance, were introduced and laid over. Memorials from Louisville and St. Louis, in reference to the time for the Book Concern, were reported back for action. After a long discussion between Messrs. Graham and Baltimore delegation insisting on on its removal to that city. A protracted debate ensued, during which Dr. Bond, of Baltimore, intimated that the Book Concern, like an old ship, it was somewhat leaky, and that such a condition would not bear investigation, which was repelled by Drs. Redford and Green. The whole question was finally referred to a special committee of nine.

BALTIMORE, May 17.—In the General Conference the Methodist Protestant Church, a fraternal messenger to the next General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to the next General Conference of the Methodist Church were appointed. Fraternal messengers from the Methodist Episcopal Church South received. It was ordered that Lynchburg, Va., be the place of regular session of the next conference. The committee appointed to ascertain what Conference were recognized by the Montgomery Convention made a report, to which a resolution was appended that this general Conference is clothed with conventional powers. Adopted. Adjourned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 17, 1870.

ARRESTED FOR SMUGGLING DIAMONDS.

A Swiss, named Guioeares, has been arrested for smuggling $100,000 worth of diamonds from Rio de Janeiro. The stones had been concealed in a hand-organ. $30,000 was found on his person, and an additional amount in the house where he was sleeping. The arrest was made by a man seen an agent of Wheeler & Wilson, at Rio Janeiro, and that firm is represented to have gone his bail.

LAY DELEGATION.

The three-fourth vote required for the ratification of the question of lay delegation in the Methodist conferences, was reached in the vote of the East Maine conference Saturday, with only one infusion conference to hear from. The minimal vote stands 4,006 to 634.

ELECTION OF HARLEM RAILROAD DIRECTORS.

The Cornelius Vanderbilt ticket for Directors of the Harlem Railroad was elected to-day.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.

The fifty-fourth anniversary of the New York Sunday School Missionary Union was celebrated to-day. Meetings were held in thirty-two Churches, at which there were appropriate speeches and singing by children. At the annual meeting to-night addresses will be delivered by Henry Ward Beecher and Rev. W. T. Labine.

SUDDEN DISAPPEARANCE.

John T. Dunn, a prominent citizen of Newton, N. J., has disappeared. He is said to be a defaulter to the amount of $16,000.

THE PENALTY.

Sigmund Schicdlai was to-day sentenced in Jersey city to twenty years imprisonment or rape on a little girl four years old.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE,

accompanied by Lady Northcote and two sons, has left this city for Chicago, while sailing for Niagara Falls, *en route* to Winnepeg. Sir Stafford goes thence on a diplomatic mission to the Red River Insurgents.

MEXICO.

Revolutionists Defeated—Survey for the Tehuantepec Canal—Highwaymen Executed, &c., &c.

HAVANA, May 17.—Mexican advices to May 9th are received. Garcia Cadena, after again reuniting a numerous band, attacked the town of Tochiplan and was repulsed. The insurrexcto insurgents have been defeated and their weapons taken from them by the people.

Congress had decided to try Trinidad Garcia, member of that body, and a prisoner brought to the capital.

J. Williams, an American engineer, and Mr. Garroy, a Guatemalan, have been appointed, have gone to Tehuantepec to survey a canal route.

A report has taken place between the Governor and Legislature of Jalisco. A number of highwaymen have been executed.

A colony of miners have left Hermassillo for the newly discovered placers.

Important to Gentlemen.

If you wish a first-class fashionable suit of clothing for spring or summer wear, go to Urquhart, Fellansbee & Co's "One Price Store," corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue. Boys' clothing, piece goods, etc., can be purchased at the very lowest prices.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. POMEROY, in presenting a memorial for the general abolition of taxation on proprietaries, spoke in favor of the substitution of external for internal taxes, and above all the abolition of the income tax.

After the transaction of some minor business, the Fifteenth amendment bill came up at the expiration of the morning hour. During the discussion of the bill it was proposed to take up the House bill on the subject, which had been received from that body, but objection was made on the ground that the pending bill had been carefully matured by the Judiciary Committee, while the House bill was defective.

At five o'clock, after a short executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The consideration of the bill to revive American commerce and navigation was resumed, Mr. LYNCH giving notice that he would call a vote Thursday.

After a short debate the bill went over till to-morrow, and at half-past four o'clock the House took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The Committee of the whole resumed consideration of the naval bill. Mr. ARCHER defended the Navy Department from charges of extravagance and waste.

Mr. DAWES attacked the Department for its usurpation of law making power, and said for the last ten years, excluding those of war, the average appropriation for the navy was less by $2,000,000 than the present bill, and yet the Department wanted $10,000,000 more. The complaint the law making power had a right to make against the Navy Department was that with the money furnished the navy was in the bad condition described. Why was it that the United States Navy cost three or four times per man as much as the navy of Great Britain?

Mr. BALE asked whether everything did not cost two or three times as much in the United States as in Great Britain.

Mr. DAWES went on to say that the United States navy, which consisted of only 8,500 men, cost $25,250,671, while the estimate for the British navy last year, which consisted of 63,000 men, was only $49,000,000. Every vessel in the United States navy cost an average annually $89,000. Every vessel in foreign navies of United States navy cost $151 13 per annum, and in the British navy $72.00. Every vessel in the American navy afloat, to keep it in repair, costs $900 a man, while the British navy costs but $60 a man to keep it in repair. He understands the United States navy Department had estimated that $6,975,000 would be required for the estimates of the British navy for the year ending March 31, 1870, for which sum they could repair and keep afloat the same rate of cost as in England, the whole American navy should be kept in repair for $480,000 a year. What was the reason for this vast difference? The British estimates for the last ten years varied but very little, nine for man, vessel for vessel, ton for ton. The whole expenditure for the navy in all the years he was just about one-tenth the cost for repairs of the American navy, and of the American navy but one-fourth was to run down and condition in which its friends described it to be. The record of 60 years showed a fine of inefficiency, energy and spirit in the navy of the present day.

Mr. LOGAN said there were in the United States navy 1,69 officers and but 8,500 men—an officer to every six men and a fraction over. The pay of the navy was a little over $7,000,000, and of that over $5,000,000 was paid to officers. There were on the active list of the navy 70 officers at sea, and on shore 69. There were ten Rear Admirals, five at sea; twenty-five Commodores, seven at sea; fifty-eight Captains, only ten at sea; ninety Commanders, only 18 at sea; one hundred and twenty-four officers stationed at Washington navy Yard alone. In short, there are officers enough in the navy to man all the ships it could make war upon the strongest naval power of the world, and but few men. Why should this state of affairs be? Officers by law necessity for them?

Mr. BECK spoke of the extravagance of all departments of the Government.

The debate was closed, and various amendments offered. After considerable further discussion, on coming to a vote, there was no quorum. The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

Ohio River at Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

IRONTON, OHIO, May 17, 1870.

Boats down to-day: Fleetwood at 7 P. M. Up: Ohio No. 4 at 12 M., and Charmer at 5 P. M. River falling; weather clear and warm.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Tom Allen, who signs himself champion of America, by permission of Mr. James Mace, champion of the world, has issued a challenge to all professional bruisers, except Mace and Heenan, to fight for $5,000 or less. He is peculiarly anxious that Coburn will accept. Allen admits the defeat he received at the hands of his antagonist at New Orleans.

Messrs. Hickox & Spears, bankers, of San Francisco, were victimized out of $18,000 by a raised check. The perpetrators were arrested and a portion of the money recovered. The rascals are from New York.

The case of Storey, of the Chicago *Times*, against the Lydia Thompson troupe, was to have been tried by the Recorder's Court in Chicago, yesterday, but was postponed, as none of the bonds were present.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has reversed the decision in the famous breach of promise case, whereby Elisha Sprague was required to pay Amanda Craig $5,000. Miss Craig has already received $20,000, the amount of the bond given by belonging to Mr. Sprague, sold by the Sheriff, and will probably keep that.

Fifty-nine thousand three hundred dollars has been rendered against M. M. Pomeroy, of the New York *Democrat*, and B. F. Montgomery, in favor of S. P. Rounds, of Chicago, for printing the material furnished for a Democratic paper started at Council Bluffs, Iowa, about two years ago, which was indorsed by Pomeroy.

The cable announces the arrival out of the steamships Austrian, Virginia, Tripoli and the City of Antwerp.

A well-known influential business man of New York city was arrested Monday night for smuggling $30 000 worth of diamonds. He immediately gave bail in $5,000. The United States Commissioner refuses to give his name.

Dispatches received at Sheridan's headquarters yesterday state that General Wood, commanding Fort Wallace, near which place the Indians made a bloody raid on the 14th, has dispatched troops against them. The savages are said to be in force of four hundred Cheyennes Instead of Sioux, as reported.

To-day the Hudson river amateur boating association, comprising clubs along the river's bank from New York city to Troy, assemble for the annual review before the Club of Commodore Benjamin F. Brady. The programme embraces, beside the review, a single race open to every club, after which the association will sit down to the annual dinner.

The sailing of the Cuban privateer Upson from New York has caused a great flutter among the Spanish officials in that city. Telegrams were immediately sent to Havana, and Spanish war vessels were at once sent to attempt her capture. A naval battle is anticipated.

General J. Egbert Farnum, a filibuster and commander of the Scout, a Cuban slave ship Wanderer, and a brilliant soldier in the Federal army during the late war, died in New York on Monday.

Nathaniel Gale, for many years clerk of the naval office at Boston, Mass., is charged with defrauding the Government of $6,000 in gold in the collection of invoice duties. A merchant's clerk named Hubbard is charged as his accomplice. Both were arrested.

A serious break in the Erie Canal occurred yesterday morning, one mile above Whitesboro, N. Y., one boat being carried through the low path and one hundred feet of the track of the Central Railroad carried away. No trains can pass until the damage is repaired.

The entire business part of Henderson, N. C., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $50,000, on which there is no insurance.

The Grand Lodge of Missouri Odd Fellows met in St. Louis yesterday. Attendance large.

Private dispatches received in Cincinnati yesterday announce that the steamer Robert Moore, one of the way freighters, which left that city, struck a snag at twelve o'clock Monday night, at the head of Cumberland Island, and sank in ten feet of water.

The wife of Senator Wilson is dangerously ill at Boston.

A fire at Oshkosh, Wis., yesterday destroyed a flouring mill and a planing mill. Loss $50,000.

Thompson & Hunt's planing mill, in Chicago, was damaged by fire yesterday to the extent of $10,000.

In the Recorder's Court in Chicago yesterday, in the case of Storey against the Lydia Thompson blondes was tried. None of the defendants were present, and their attorney put in a plea of nihil, which Lydia Thompson and her Blondes-ses were fined $200 each, and Pauline Markham $150.

Thomas Fiske, ex-Treasurer of Scott county, Iowa, has been arrested for embezzling Snowden Bros., of the Davenport *Democrat*, for $15,000, damages $15,000.

At the Methodist General Conference at Memphis, Tenn., it was resolved to indorse the action of the last General Conference in reference to the Biblical Chairs in connetion with their colleges as the best means of training young preachers.

The registration of voters at Richmond, Va., closed last night. The whites are 680 ahead.

A Toronto dispatch says troops are being rapidly pushed forward to Red river and that several companies of the Sixtieth Rifles are on their way.

It is stated that Archibald, Member of the Canadian Dominion, has resigned from Nova Scotia, and that Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba.

Three members of the junior class of Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, Pa., having been suspended for trifling offenses, the class yesterday rebelled and demanded their reinstatement, which was probably result in the suspension of the entire class.

An accident occurred on a branch of the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad, in course of construction, near Mead's Basin, yesterday afternoon, by which several persons, employees of the company, were injured and two killed. A construction train was crossing the long trestle over the Pequest river, when the timbers gave way and the train was precipitated below.

At the election for Director of City Infirmary of Cincinnati yesterday, Henry Jopdl, Republican, was elected by one hundred majority.

"How to Take Life."

Is the heading of an item in one of our exchanges. Some people take it easily and quietly, others take it with a knife or bullet, but we take it ourselves in a glass of Pier, Dalpal's & Co.'s Cream Ale, and like it, too.

Cambridge Cattle Market.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., May 17.—Cattle—receipts 674 head; market active and advanced fully 50c; sales of extra at $10 50@10 87; first quality $10 25@10 50; second quality $9 50@9 75; third quality $9@9 25. Sheep and lambs—receipts 1,150 head; market active for all sheep and yearlings; sales in lots at $@5 each; extra at $@5@10.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The International Yacht Race—The Controversy between Ashbury and the Umpires Regarded as Unfavorable to the Former—The Irish Land Bill in the Commons—Examination of Alleged Fenians—Heroism of the Victims of the Greek Massacre—Theatrical Fund Dinner—Christopher Columbus to be Canonized—Neapolitan Insurgents Submit—France Demands that Greece pay the Ransom for French Prisoners—Dissatisfaction With the New French Cabinet, &c., &c.

The International Yacht Race Controversy.

LONDON, May 17.—The controversy between Ashbury and the umpires in regard to the second race is generally thought to be unfavorable to the former. It is considered that he has no warrant for resisting the decision of the umpires and referee after starting for the race. The wind at the time of starting was blowing about a half gale. The Sappho, Dauntless and Guinevere were the only vessels which ventured outside and proved their sea-worthiness. It was shown that American vessels are able to sail in the roughest weather on the channel. Lord Dunsgae telegraphs that the Sappho, having been thrice directed to go around Cherbourg breakwater, did so. "I claim the cup." To this Mr. Ashbury protests.

The Irish Land Bill.

LONDON, May 17.—The House of Commons has passed a clause in the Irish land bill, which provides for an advance by the government to tenants of one-third of their purchase money, repayment to be made in thirty-five years, in annuities at five per cent. interest. It is believed by the government that this clause will establish confidence in Ireland in the desire of the government to aid the respectable tenantry in securing homesteads.

Examination of Alleged Fenians.

The examination of the Fenian prisoners, who were arrested at Birmingham, elicited no evidence criminating them in any plot against the peace of the realm. It was ordered the case be postponed till the 30th inst.

Heroism of the Victims of the Greek Massacre.

Touching accounts have been received of the heroism displayed by the victims of the Greek massacre. Their official publication has been ordered. Mr. Viner, who was killed by the knives of the brigands, wrote just previous to his assassination to his friend Lord Manchester: "Dear Manchester my position is beyond hope: let us trust to God and die bravely as befits Englishmen. Your affectionate friend. Send us a Bible if possible."

The Weather.

The weather is delightful, with a light breeze from the west.

Theatrical Fund Dinner.

A theatrical fund dinner was given at St. James's Hall last evening. The Prince of Wales presided. Among the distinguished guests present were the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Cardington, Lord Lenox, Nawaub of Bengal and others. It was understood that Charles Dickens was to be the orator of the evening, but he was obliged to be absent.

The Prince of Wales in his speech paid a high tribute to the theatrical profession, and closed by urging the claims of the charitable object of the meeting. John Baldwin Buckstone and Dion Boucicault followed. The sum realized on the occasion is stated at £1,000.

Contemplated Canonization of Columbus.

ROME, May. 17.—The canonization of Cristopher Columbus is contemplated by the pope.

Submission of the Neapolitan Insurgents.

FLORENCE, May 17.—The entire reduction and submission of the Neapolitan insurgents is reported to the War Office this morning.

Greece to Pay the Ransom for French Prisoners.

PARIS, May 17.—The French Government has officially notified Greece that if the brigands capture Frenchmen Greece shall pay the ransom.

To be Reconstructed.

The party of the Left Center, to which belonged the three ministers who have resigned, is to be immediately reconstructed. Pipe was buried at the expense of the county.

The New French Cabinet.

The new Cabinet is received with considerable astonishment and no little dissatisfaction.

Rise Coutts Yacht Lands as Parish Guardian.

LONDON, May 17.—The Poor Law Board rules that women cannot lawfully act as parish guardians, and consequently Miss Burdett Coutts is ineligible to that office in the parish of Bethnel Green.

Imperial Arrangements.

BERLIN, May 17.—The Reichstag has passed to its third reading a bill carrying into effect the provisions of the postal convention concluded between the United States and North German Confederation

Announcement of the Plebiscitum.

PARIS, May 7.—The ministerial journals contradict the report that a Democratic party is organizing and grand fetes with illuminations given on the occasion of the declaration of the Plebiscitum, but they state that a solemn assemblage will be convoked at the close of the polls which will receive the official announcement of the result of the balloting vote in the presence of great bodies of the State.

To-morrow there will be a public meeting of the Corps Legislatif of the State and the extent of the lumber trade.

Appeal for the Enforcement of the Law.

The *Constitutionel* semi-official organ, demands that the laws be applied in their rigor in the case of the late attempt on Napoleon, and that full penalties be visited on the members of the International Workingmen's Society convicted of inciting disorder.

The Conspirators.

The police continue their search for and arrests of the parties implicated in the late conspiracy. A native of Belgium, who was arrested during the election among the voters at one of the polling places, was arrested, and has since been sent out of the country.

Godparents of the Expected Child of Princess Metternich.

The Emperor of Austria and the Empress of France will be godparents of the expected child of Princess Metternich.

Affairs in Spain.

MADRID, May 17.—Esperiero has written a letter to Marshal Prim, declining the candidacy for the crown on account of his great age.

The Cortes have passed a bill authorizing civil marriages, by 149 yeas to 71 nays.

The press continue to urge the settlement of the question of the throne, and the anxiety in political circles for the completion of the provisional status daily increases.

French Minister to Vienna.

PARIS, May 17.—It is reported that Prince De La Tour D'Averigne is nominated Minister to Vienna.

Death of Gen. Gayon.

General Gayon Senator, died to-day, aged 58 years.

Editors Sentenced.

La Marseillaise has been condemned for an offense against the Emperor, and for exciting hatred and contempt for the Government. The author of the articles specified was sentenced to six months in prison and a fine of 5,000 francs, and the managing editor to imprisonment for one year and a fine of 1,000 francs. The tribunal also decreed the suspension of the publication of *La Marseillaise* for two months.

Parliament.

LONDON, May 17.—In the House of Commons to-night, Monsell stated that the commission of colonists from New Zealand, which waited on the Government a few days ago to request aid, had been informed that the troops would be retained in colony, but obtained authority to borrow £150,000 annually for five years, to be used to promote immigration and improve inland communication.

The debate on the composition of the India Council occupied the remainder of the session.

In the House of Lords many petitions were received for the repeal of the law forbidding marriage with deceased wife's sister.

A bill for the sequestration of benefices to pay the debts of their incumbents, provoked a sharp discussion, and was finally referred to a select committee. Adjourned.

Will Not Purchase.

The Prussian Government denies it necessary to repudiate the intention attributed to it of purchasing part of the coast of the Transvaal Republic for a shipping station.

The Races.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, alluding to the forthcoming races, predicts that the Derby and the Oaks will be particularly interesting in horses, as usual run at either races.

A State Concert

Was given at Buckingham Palace to-night. The concert was represented by the Princess Alexandria.

Searching for Fenians.

The police are searching Birmingham for Fenians.

Improved Communication.

Mr. Lefevre stated in the Commons to-night that an inquiry was in progress into the scheme for improved communication across the channel.

The Markets.

LONDON, Evening, May 17.—Consols for money 94⅝; account 94⅝. American securities steady: U. S. 5-20's, 86⅝; 10-40s, 85¾; Erie 18¾; Illinois 112⅝; Great Western 39⅝. Stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, May 17.—Cotton market dull; middling uplands 11@11½d; Orleans 11⅝d; sales 10,000 bales. Manchester market quiet.

Breadstuffs quiet. California wheat 8s 8d@9s 9d; red Western No. 2 8s 3d; winter 8s 11d@9s; receipts for three days 85,000 quarters, all American.

Western flour 29s. 3d. Corn—No. 2 mixed 29s. 6d. Oats 2s. 5d. Barley 3s. 7d. Peas 36s. 6d.

Pork 79s. 6d. Beef 113s. Lard quiet at 68s. Cheese 75s. Bacon 58s., for Cumberland, and 61s. for short middles.

Naval stores quiet. Tallow 43s.

LONDON, May 17.—Tallow heavy. Sperm oil firm. Sugar firm but not higher. Calcutta linseed 62s@62s. 3d. and firm. Linseed oil easier at 27s@27s. 6d.

PARIS, May 17.—Bourse closed quiet; rentes 75 francs 10 centimes.

FRANKFORT, May 17.—Bonds quiet at 95¾.

HAVRE, May 17.—Cotton heavy at 130½ francs for ordinary.

BREMEN, May 17.—Petroleum active and firm at 6 thalers 24 grotes.

HAMBURG, May 17.—Petroleum flat.

HAVRE, May 17.—Cotton closed heavy; on spot 131½ francs; afloat 130 francs.

ANTWERP, May 17.—Petroleum closed declining at 53½ francs.

BREMEN, May 17.—Petroleum closed flat at 6 thalers 21 groats.

HAMBURG, May 17.—Petroleum firm.

The difficulties in Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., have been satisfactorily adjusted and the order of suspension withdrawn.

NEW YORK.

The State Election Yesterday.

The Democrats Carry the State by Fifty Thousand Majority.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The election passed off quietly, and the vote was light. The Tammany tickets undoubtedly have an overwhelming majority. The colored citizens cast their votes without interference.

NEW YORK, May 17, 12 P. M.—Indications from the interior are that the Democrats have carried the State by at least 50,000 majority.

NEW YORK, May 17, 12 P. M.—From present indications the Democrats have swept this city by 70,000 majority. Thirteen of the twenty-two wards thus far reported give Church, Democrat, for Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals 55,923, and Peckham, Republican, 15,850. The eighth ward, in which the colored registration is located, gives the largest majority of any, viz: 7,436 in a total of 9,512 votes. All the Tammany candidates for minor offices are doubtless elected.

The indications are that Brooklyn has also given 10,000 to 15,000 Democratic majority and elected the Democratic city ticket by from 8,000 to 10,000.

Eighty-nine cities, towns and districts scattered through the State give total majorities of 9,395 for Church and 3,04 for Selden, indicating that the State, outside of the city, has gone heavily for the Democrats. Among the cities are the following: Elmira 411 majority for Church; Morristania, 575 do; Newourg, 71 do; Cohoes, 275 do; Hudson, 297 do; Canandaigua, 152 do; Oswego, 178 do; Rome, 262 do; Lockport, 248 do; Utica, 169 do; Barre, 377 do; Rochester, 2,05 do; Poughkeepsie, 1,196 for Selden.

NEW YORK, May 18, 2 A. M.—Total vote of the city: Church, 83,301, Selden, 22,186. Brooklyn gives about 9,000 Democratic majority on the State ticket and about 6,000 Democratic city ticket by between 60,000 and 70,000.

Buffalo gives Church 1,194 majority, and Tracy 1,761. The indications are that the Democrats carry the majority in the State will exceed 75,000. The total vote is comparatively light.

MANSFIELD, O.

Railway Meeting—The Mansfield, Coldwater and Allegan Railroad.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., May 17, 1870.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Board of Trade was held here this evening, to consider the project of the Mansfield, Coldwater and Allegan Railroad, the President of the Board of Trade, W. S. Hickox, in the chair. The meeting was very long and enthusiastic. Addresses were delivered by E. H. Rees, Gen. R. Brinkerhoff, Judge Dwight, Dr. Apple, S. Hickox, Rev. E. B. Stanfield and others. L. B. Watson offered the following resolution, which was carried unanimously amid earnest enthusiasm:

Resolved, That we the citizens of Mansfield, hereby pledge ourselves to raise two hundred thousand dollars to secure the building of this road, Coldwater, Hillsdale, Jackson, Michigan, being the objective points.

It was also resolved that a Committee of ten be appointed to solicit subscriptions.

The appointment of the Committee was referred to the Executive Committee of the Board of Trade. There was an earnestness and unity of feeling manifested to carry it through. It makes it certain that Mansfield is determined to have the two hundred thousand dollars shall be raised, and the building of the road made a certainty.

Body of a Drowned Man Found at Wooster, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WOOSTER, O., May 17, 1870.

An unknown man, about thirty-five or forty years of age, was found dead in the Apple Creek, about half a mile from town this afternoon. He is supposed to have been dead a number of days. He had on a black coat and tie pants. A little money was found in his pockets but nothing to identify him. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was that he came to his death by drowning from causes unknown.

STATE NEWS.

There are 8,362 colored voters in the city of Philadelphia. The Seventh ward has the greatest number, 1,42, and the Eighteenth the smallest—only one.

A new weekly paper is to be started soon at Wilkesbarre, to be called the *Anthracite Workman*. It will advocate the interests of the workingman.

The relapsing fever is spreading in Philadelphia.

Three young men of Scranton caught in two days last week five hundred trout.

A saloon keeper at Hazelton agreed to furnish George Pipesll the whisky he could drink in one week, and finally succeeded. Pipe was buried at the expense of the county.

On Saturday a young woman asked permission of a hotel clerk in Harrisburg to leave a bundle under charge in her arms, saying she would return for it soon. On close inspection of the package a pair of bony feet were discovered, and the woman was compelled to take it with her.

Since the last fire at Sunbury the authorities there have purchased a steam fire engine for $6,000.

The Scranton *Republican*, Pittston *Gazette*, and Great Bend *Pennsylvanian* have libel suits on hand.

There were 553 deaths in Philadelphia last week, an increase of 74 over the corresponding week of 1869.

It is said that two thousand two hundred rafts have been put into the Susquehanna and its tributaries this season, against eighteen hundred last season, including one raft at twelve hundred dollars (which is double the average worth), the aggregate value of the lumber this season will be about two million and forty thousand dollars. From this some idea may be formed of the immense forests in the northern portion of the State and the extent of

The Coroner of Montgomery county is giving attention to an investigation as to the cause of the death of Jas. Brooks, whose body was found in the Schuylkill river, near Spring Mills, under circumstances indicating murder. Both eyes had been injured, there being a deep cut over the right eye. The body was in the water for about two feet long, had a stone at the end weighing about fifty pounds, and was securely fastened with a loop around the neck of the deceased.

The Erie *Republican* is to be printed as a German paper hereafter.

An enterprising young man in Reading replenished his purse by selling five hundred false tickets of admission to the execution of Leah.

A new Masonic Lodge room at Carlisle is to be dedicated on Tuesday next.

The people of Harrisburg are excited over the subject of the impropriety of Sunday balls, which have been killed there recently.

The Lewistown *Gazette* records the death of Dr. Thomas Van Valzah, who died when sick for a long time, on the 6th inst., at the age of 70 years. The Doctor was well known to his memory the stores were closed in town so as to afford all an opportunity to attend the funeral. He was a native of Northumberland county, Pa., years, and was an assistant surgeon in the war of 1812.

The funeral of the late Hon. C. L. Ward, of Towanda, took place yesterday afternoon.

The case of Miller vs. the city of Philadelphia, involving the title of about four hundred acres of land, of the Girard estate, in Mahanoy township, upon which is situated the Williamsport Penn College, which has been pending in the courts of Schuylkill county for several years, was decided on Thursday by a verdict in favor of the defendant.

Temperance convention is to be held in Beaver on Tuesday, June 28th.

The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company have in contemplation a very important arrangement whereby they will furnish the people of Philadelphia with their coal at retail.

Adam Miller, the perpetrator of the scandalous outrage upon Christian Haas and his wife, as aged as 2,500 pounds, and was on Friday last sentenced by Judge Allis to an imprisonment in the penitentiary for ten years.

The Hicksites' yearly meeting, held in Philadelphia, adjourned on Friday of last week. Three thousand members were in attendance. Among the business transacted was the holding of the anniversary of the first day school, the report read on the occasion showing that there are in Philadelphia, under the care of Friends, thirty-seven schools, three Bible classes, two sewing schools for poor children, and two hundred and eleven officers and teachers. There are also in the city one thousand four hundred and eighty-three children enrolled in the schools, and the libraries contain two thousand and seven volumes.

In Franklin, Friday night, during a drunken spree, a man named Thomas Hatch stabbed another named Radcliffe, inflicting dangerous wounds.

The statistics of the Board of Trade of Cleveland show that the following amounts and kinds of iron were made there in the year ending December 31, 1869:

	Tons.
Pig iron	12,765
Railroad iron	3,000
Merchant iron	15,380
Sheet iron and sheet iron	4,800
Forging	3,450
Nuts, washers, bolts, nails and spikes	7,100
Machinery casting	18,700
Wire	450

The consumption of pig and scrap iron amounted to 78,50 tons, which is an increase of 7,000 tons over the previous year. The consumption of coal and coke as nearly as can be ascertained was about 200,000 tons, and 40 thousand stoves, with the accompanying hoiow-ware, were manufactured in the city.

THERE vessels loaded with nine hundred Chinese men and one hundred women are reported *en route* for the United States. These laborers were secured by agents of American capitalists, the contracts specifying that they are to work for fifty cents a day and board, and be sent back home at the expense of their employers in five years. The Chinese are to be used, at all impossible that during the next five years the Pacific railroad will be completed, to be secured for Northern kitchens and Southern cotton fields. The children of the Flowery Kingdom have given much satisfaction as workmen in California, and should the experiments now being made with them in the Southern States prove satisfactory, we may look for a perfect legion of John Chinamen in this direction.

ANSON BURLINGAME, while a student at the University of Michigan, wrote an essay on history, in which he expressed the opinion that "by close application, a young man in one year's time can become acquainted with the principal events which history, we may safely say, transpired since the creation of the world, and thus certainly make himself an ornament to society, and that therefore it seems strange that any individual will rather waste his time in perusing fiction, which only leaves him cause to regret." And Burlingame was only seventeen then!

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Rivalry Between the Pennsylvania Central and Reading Roads.

The Dunkirk and Warren Roads —Jamestown and Franklin— New Projects in Ohio and Elsewhere.

Pennsylvania Central and Reading.

RIVALRY OF THE GREAT LINES.

We are glad to see that while the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company is busy in the work of extending its lines through Pennsylvania, and into other States, the Reading Company, its principal rival, is by no means idle. The Reading Road and branches, if we are not mistaken, now comprise more miles of track than is controlled or owned by the Pennsylvania Company, but the latter is stretching out rapidly in all directions, as is now at work in Virginia and Maryland, constructing the Fredericksburg and Charlottesville, and Baltimore and Potomac Railroads, which will open the country between Baltimore and Charlotte, North Carolina. The Pennsylvania is also building a road from Fredericksburg to Alexandria, and is making efforts to secure the Kentucky Central, with prospects of success. It is also about to build a branch from Hollidaysburg to the Cumberland Gap, and has other projects in view, all looking to the extension of its lines, and the controlling of business, so far as possible, in all directions.

The Reading Railroad Company is equally wide awake. Besides its important branches in the Lebanon, Lehigh, Schuylkill, Chester, Perkiomen, Conestoga, Cocalico and Manasawny valleys, it is busy at work in making Catawissa east and northward and westward and is actively striving to compete for the anthracite coal trade and that of Southern and Southwest. The following article from the *Jamestown Mail* goes to show that the Pennsylvania is making a powerful rival in the Reading for the Southern trade. The *Mail* says:

"We have received information from a source entirely worthy of credence—a gentleman largely interested in business, and intimately connected with the Atlantic and Great Western and the Cumberland Valley and Pennsylvania Central are likely to have formidable rivals in the field, for the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Railroad has got to become of the iron monsters of this land, and, like the Pennsylvania Central, the great New York corporation and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is striking out new lines and new routes for itself. The shortest line from Hagerstown—the great Appalachian Valley line—is natural and topographically the railroad center of this section, and the Reading people, it is said, intend would be through Reading and along the line of the Cumberland Valley. Hence the shortest line from New York and all points East to the Southwestern States would be over the Reading, Cumberland Valley and

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1870.

DISORDER continues to be the order of the day in Mexico. The general movement which aimed at revolution by the overthrow of the JUAREZ government was, a while ago, reported as suppressed. By such a statement we are to understand merely that there is no longer an army on foot of sufficient force to encounter the Government troops in battle array—for, in fact, the country seems to be as far from peace and quiet as ever. The rebels CADENA, MARTINEZ and SOLEDO are still in the field, with small bodies of soldiers. Two noted rebels, DOMINQUEZ and FRANCO, were lately executed at Pachuca, and among others still awaiting doom, is a son of General SANTA ANNA, who has some prospect of being pardoned by the President. Hopeful persons are looking forward to the next elections as the time when the chronic disturbances of the Republic are destined to come to an end, as it is remarkable that nearly all the leaders of insurgent bands make lofty patriotic pretensions. They issue elaborate *pronunciamentos* in which they declare their object to be the establishment of legitimate government, and denounce their opponents as traitors, who have violated sacred principles in their manner of warfare and in their treatment of prisoners. In the province of Michoacan the opposition numbers about four thousand mounted men, whose horses are furnished with neither bridles nor saddles.

Throughout the republic the roads are so infested with banditti that traveling for even short distances is extremely hazardous, if not impossible. Thus, we are told that when the train, a short time ago, entered the station of Tepexpan, an armed troop surrounded the place and seized five boxes of Austrian carbines and a large sum of money sent for the payment of laborers on the railroad. The condition of the Government troops is indicated by the fact that a detachment of them lately escorting treasure from San Luis Potosi to Mexico, at a few leagues distance from the latter city, slew their commander and appropriated the money. Upon the whole, there can be no doubt that our Mexican brethren exemplify their patriotism and their appreciation of republican institutions in a very interesting manner. It seems quite clear that a majority of the people do not desire settled government and good order. They belong to that portion of the human race who, if left to themselves, prefer a condition of things in which fortune has full play, and who can be made to live in a civilized state only by a firm will and physical force from without.

A CORRESPONDENT, confessing himself and assuring us that many others are "ignorant of the meaning of the word *Plebiscitum*," asks us to "give a literal translation of the Plebiscitum on which the French people have recently voted." If our respected correspondent will turn up the word in WEBSTER'S Dictionary, he will find its definition. In the fewest words, a *Plebiscitum* among the Romans was a decree or ordinance of the commonalty as opposed to a decree or ordinance of the Senate. In France the word has precisely the same meaning. The present Emperor has repeatedly appealed directly to the French people to declare their mind upon a definite matter submitted to them. Such a vote is a *Plebiscitum*, a decree or ordinance of the French people. Thus, as we mentioned in the COMMERCIAL of Wednesday last, by the Plebiscite of the 30th and 21st of December, 1851, they approved the *coup d'etat* of the 2d of December of that year, and by the Plebiscite of the 21st and 23d of November, 1852, they approved the Empire established November 7th, 1852. In the same short article we endeavored to state exactly what was the import of the vote or Plebiscite of the 8th of the present month. In the Imperial manifesto addressed to the French people on the 24th of April, the Emperor said:

"The Constitution of 1852 which was ratified by eight millions of votes, has given to France eighteen years of national prosperity. Changes have been introduced into this Constitution by different *Plebiscites*, and it is the desire of the country and of the Government that a new appeal shall be made to the nation. Everything that is done or accomplished without the expression of the voice of the people is unlawful." The manifesto then calls on the people to declare by their vote on the 8th of May their approval of the changes in the Constitution, and of the measures of reform adopted by the Government. An affirmative vote will denote approval, a negative vote disapproval. The manifesto concludes:

"I address myself to the whole French people; to you who, since the 10th of December, 1848, have placed me at your head, and have rewarded me with your affection. I demand a new proof of your confidence by voting affirmatively for the Plebiscite. This vote will be a vote against threatening revolution; this vote will assure order; this vote will render easy for France and for me the transmission of the crown to my son. Let your vote be unanimous, as it has been for eighteen years, &c."

As our correspondent knows, the affirmative vote has been larger than even the Ministry dared hope for. Hence the change of the government from personal and despotic to liberal and constitutional made during the last four years has been sanctioned by the plebiscitum or decree of the French people on the 8th inst.

ARGUS RIGHTS.

On the 13th instant Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill in the Senate to secure equality of rights for colored people on steamboats, railroad cars and other public conveyances. It is an old truth, that laws without manners are of small effect. In other words, a legal act not sustained by the general sentiment of the people for whom it is enacted, is not likely to be very strictly enforced. Hence, if the white people of this country, or a considerable majority of them were disposed to deny to the colored people equal rights with themselves in the use of the common means of travel, legislation of the kind proposed by Mr. SUMNER would certainly prove futile in the accomplishment of its object. We believe, however, that *no* such disposition exists in great numbers. The prevalent sentiment of the people of the North is decidedly a willingness to recognize their dark fellow creatures as fully entitled to enjoy all the rights and privileges that inhere in the character and condition of the citizen. At present the great multitude who fought, or in any way suffered in the war of emancipation, entertain towards the lately enslaved race somewhat of the feelings of patrons towards proteges. Perhaps the sentiment of mutual kindness is never more fully than when it is the product of the best on the one hand and the worst on the other. Fortunately, the character of the negro race is such as to this mutual relation of one of its embarrassments. To proud natures the sense of gratitude is often a very painful sensation. But the negro is not proud in a civil way, and he cheerfully occupies a position of the obliged. It is certainly to be think, that this relation of patronage sentiment established by the war between the members of the white men and the black race, is destined to play an important part in securing for the latter the position in the country to which justice and religion entitle them. The prejudice of race will, of course, continue to exist in some force, the factitious reason of its existence being slavery, having ceased, the feeling will soon be generally recognized as a prejudice, and will not be permitted to control the exercise of a right. Even now, there is no educated man in the Northern States who would not be ashamed to withhold a privilege, and much more, a right, from any human being on the mere ground of race. We have reason to believe that the physicians of this part of the country are nearly, if not quite, unanimous in thinking that the action of the doctors in Washington, a short time ago, in connection with the National Medical Society, was utterly discreditable to the parties concerned, if not to the profession. In the minds of the enlightened portions of the community, Mr. SUMNER'S act would find its sanction, and by the general sentiment of these it would be sustained. Upon another portion of the public such a law would have a good effect by the mere knowledge of its existence. As a writ will command a certain respect as known to be enacted and sustained by the approval of intelligent and just men and women. In reality, however, the law is not required for the regulation of any of the classes to whom we have referred. In the South there are very many, and in the North a comparatively small number who, under the influence of long standing and brutal prejudices, will yield the colored men no rights which cannot be legally enforced. In both sections disgraceful acts of oppression in connection with railroad and steamboat traveling have been reported from time to time within the last year, and some such act as the one proposed by Mr. SUMNER seems to be called for.

THREATENED INDIAN WAR—THE PACIFIC POLICY.

Another Indian War is threatened. The belief gains currency that a general movement of the tribes towards the organization of a hostile expedition is now going forward. The note of warning comes from the far West, and it is believed that the Government has already taken efficient steps for the protection of our frontier settlements.

The pacific policy announced by General GRANT more than a year ago, and which the administration has made earnest efforts to carry into execution, encounters a thousand obstacles in the habits and opinions of our border settlers, who favor the policy of extermination, and in the known hostility of the army. There is, indeed, a class of adventurers in the territories who, not regarding the Indian as human, respect neither his right to life or property. These outcasts of civilization are largely responsible for our Indian troubles. The Red Man has a strong idea of justice. He respects the rights of others, and expects his own to be respected in turn. His passion for revenge is not stronger than that of the white man. But he does not discriminate between the act of a desperado and that of a people. If he has received an injury at the hands of an Indian of another tribe, he looks for reparation either from the individual or the tribe to which he belongs, and his own tribe supports him in his demand. He cannot comprehend on what principle of justice a white man may be permitted to wrong him with impunity. Hence his idea of national responsibility for individual wrong and outrage. Is it far from logical? Is it far from the civilized idea and practice? Of course we do not mean to say that the whole, or any considerable proportion of the people of the territories are unprincipled adventurers. But we know that there are, in all new communities, many persons who are beyond the restraints of civilized life. Unfortunately in these sparsely settled regions the laws can not be brought into such practical operation as to afford much protection to the rights of the Indian. Even the best class of the settlers regard the poor red man with no favor. They are constantly encroaching upon the Indian reservations, and clamoring for his removal to some other and more remote place. Some of them desire the extermination of the race. They are very ready to charge, without evidence, every murder and other minor crime upon the poor Indian. Of course, they employ no means to conciliate him, and not doing him common justice in the ordinary affairs of life, it is not wonderful that the untutored barbarian generally regards the white man as his enemy.

There is another class of speculators and agents, and, it is feared, including Government officers, whose fortunes would be made by a general Indian war. The price of grain and other territorial products would be doubled, or, perhaps, trebled. We hope the Government, while employing all necessary means for the protection of our border settlements, will scan narrowly the conduct of a class of people who have large selfish interests to be promoted, by involving the Indians in hostilities against the United States.

That Gen. GRANT'S pacific policy would be entirely practicable if we had the means of enforcing justice for the Indians, is demonstrated by the experience of the British settlements. With them Indian murders and masacres are unknown. The white man lives in perfect security, and his estate and property are not safe from depredation as in white settlements. When the Indian brings in his furs he knows what they are worth, and he is paid for them at their full value. If he is despoiled of his property or outraged in his person, or that of his family, the offender is brought to speedy and certain punishment. There his rights are under the same protection which the law accords to those of the white man. Our own early Pennsylvania experience also shows that a policy founded on justice towards the Indian would give peace and security to the white settler. The name and great authority of WASHINGTON have sometimes been invoked in favor of the policy of war and extermination. On what slender grounds, or rather how contrary to the truth, has been fully exposed by our respected fellow-townsman, FELIX R. BRUNOT, Esq., Chairman of the Indian Commission, in his able communication published in our columns on the 17th inst. With such men as Mr. BRUNOT at the head of the Indian Commissions, we may hope for the ultimate triumph of the policy of justice and peace in our Indian relations, notwithstanding the obstacles which selfishness and practices as barbarous as those of the poor Indian have placed in the way of its success.

An "Old Engineer" in the Philadelphia *Press* ridicules the idea of a "through cut" canal across the isthmus of Panama, for which it is said the Government has naval engineers employed to make surveys. The shortest distance across the Isthmus is about forty miles. The writer says: "If the country from ocean to ocean was a *dead level*, and its surface only twelve feet above the ocean, it would require an excavation of forty-five feet deep to get eighty-eight feet of water in the canal. Then, if the canal is to be one hundred and twenty-six feet wide, we should have an excavation of 70,400 yards long by 45 yards wide, and 15 yards deep, eleven yards of which is below water surface in the ocean." The estimated cutting would be 70,400 by 45x15 —47,352,000 cubic yards of cutting, three-fourths of which would necessarily be what is called a wet cut. But if it be a dry cut and through rock, it would cost at $10 per cubic yard $473,520,000. But if it should prove to be a wet cut, the pumping drainage would probably amount to six times as much as the above estimate, or $2,661,120,000, which, added to $473,520,000, would make only $3,134,640,000, based on a cut of only twelve feet above ocean level; but if a cut of two hundred feet *above ocean level* be added for a large portion of the distance, instead of twelve feet, it would cost more than all the nations of the earth could pay, and the writer, who claims to have had over forty years' experience as an engineer, thinks that the man who talks of cutting a canal across the Isthmus thirty-three feet below the surface of the two oceans, can only be regarded as insane.

All doubts of an attempt to assassinate Napoleon III appear to be removed, by the publication of the details afforded by the confessions of arrested conspirators, and descriptions of the bombs to be used, which are minutely described by the European correspondents of the New York papers. Great ingenuity was displayed in the construction of these bombs, which were more powerful in their explosive properties than the picrate of potassium which, a few months since, caused the fearful explosion on the Place de Sorbonne; they were calculated to explode on collision with any hard subject, each dealing death within a radius of thirty feet; but though as dangerous as the celebrated Orsini bombs, they might, like them, have killed innocent bystanders, leaving the Emperor unharmed. Though it may still be barely possible that the whole story was concocted by the police to make political capital on the eve of the election on the plebiscitum, yet the probability is great that the adherents of Rochefort and other revolutionary leaders intended to commit a reckless and atrocious massacre, equal to that contemplated by Orsini and his accomplices.

SEVERAL prominent persons in New York and Brooklyn are about to petition Governor Hoffman to cause the confinement of Daniel McFarland in a lunatic asylum. A petition is already in circulation to the effect that as eminent physicians for the defense had testified to his insanity, which was corroborated by other witnesses, that the counsel for the defense had declared to the jury, after listening to the testimony, that they could not help being convinced of his insanity, and that the jury in the face of conclusive evidence had given a verdict of "not guilty," based on the alleged insanity of the prisoner, therefore he should, for the safety of the citizens, be placed in a lunatic asylum.

At a meeting of the Methodist Episcopal ministers, held in Cincinnati last week, the following resolution was made the subject for discussion at the next weekly meeting:

Resolved, That the licensing of women as preachers of the gospel is not sanctioned by the scriptures, nor can it be proved by the Methodist Episcopal Church as a prudential measure, providentially indicated as a command of the times.

EARLY in the winter a pleasant room, with books, periodicals, games, music and entertaining hostesses was fitted up in Boston as a resort for the young workingwomen of that city, but the largest attendance has never been over two or three, and is now virtually reduced to nothing. This philanthropy has been a melancholy failure.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

PROMISING.

Once a new world the sunswart mariners,
Columbus, promised and wayworn wildstood,
Ungraced, ambeyed and unheard for many a year;
But let at last to make his promise good.

Promised and promising I go, most dear,
To better my dull heart, with love's sweet feud,
My life with its most reverent hope and fear,
And my religion with fair gratitude.

O, we must part; the stars for me contend.
And all the winds that blow, on all the seas;
Through wonderful wide places I must wend,
And with a promise my sad soul appease.
Promise, then, promise, much of far-off bliss:
But—ah, for present joy, give me one kiss.
—*Jean Ingelow.*

Des Moines county, Iowa, has a Sheriff-ess! Her name is Mrs. Lauty. She acts as deputy for her husband, faces desperadoes who attempt to escape, flays prisoners who are boisterous and indecent, and takes convicts to the penitentiary—all this single-handed and alone.

Parties met by agreement recently in Beckwith's Valley, Plumas county, California, to fight a duel, one party having a shotgun and the other a knife and pistol. They concluded to settle the affair amicably.

The gambling tables at Wiesbaden were opened on the 1st of April for the season. The first victim was a young Portuguese, aged twenty-three, who lost his entire fortune of one hundred thousand francs during the day, together with his senses. He became insane, and was taken to the city hospital.

The Holy Father is endeavoring to convert the Hebrews in a lump. They would, no doubt, prove liberal contributors to the Papal treasury, but it is doubtful whether His Holiness will succeed in convincing them, as most Jews have a decided preference for the faith of their forefathers.

In 1868 a crop of opium was raised at Monkton, Vermont, on a tract of six and a quarter acres of land sowed with poppy seed, from which the yield was six hundred and forty pounds, which, when dried, became marketable opium at prices ranging from eight to ten dollars, realized from druggists and physicians in New England. As the first effort of the kind in the United States the enterprise deserves notice, although the percentage of morphine yielded by the opium was only 6.25 per cent., while that of the best Turkey is from nine to fourteen per cent. It is thought, however, that with greater care in obtaining the pure juice of the capsules the opium might be made to yield ten per cent. of morphia.

Recently a farmer residing in the East Nouk placed a sovereign in his mouth to keep it separate from some silver coins which he was paying away, and by accident the golden piece vanished down his throat. For some time, much inconvenience was experienced in his breathing. Being in Edinburg, he went, in company with a friend, to the Theater Royal, and in appreciation of Mr. Sothern's representation of "Lord Dundreary," he laughed heartily, and thereafter was seized with a violent fit of coughing, when he expectorated the long-lost gold coin, the sight of which caused no inconsiderable amount of joy, and he again breathes freely.

A statistical work on the German populations of Europe fixes the entire number of souls at 54,000,000, including the German-speaking Jews. Forty-nine millions dwell in one compact territory, so that not more than a tenth part of the whole are scattered through non-German States. Foreign races in German-speaking countries number only about 1,240,000, and of these about one-half are in Prussia.

An up-country miner stopping over night at Sugal's Hotel, Tolo, California, awoke and found his bed on fire. Slowly he arose and walked down stairs, remarking to the proprietor as he passed him, "I say, Stig, take some water up stairs and put that fire out; it's getting rather warm up there."

The Deseret (Utah) *News* is offering a prize to the oldest personage who has never seen a locomotive. Father Merrill, aged ninety, has had his claim set aside by Father Lamb, aged ninety-six, who claims that he has always kept west of the iron horse with his ox team. He, however, confesses to have heard the animal snort, and fears that the animal will overtake him yet.

In San Joaquim Valley, California, butter is made by placing the cream in a thick linen sack, and burying the parcel in the earth over night. The sand absorbs the milk, and in the morning the butter is found as well worked as by an hour's churning.

As an evidence of the way that Americanisms or slang creep into or become a part of the language, we note a law proposed in the Constitutional Convention for Illinois, in which railway companies are forbid to "water their stock."

San Diego has organized a Chinese Sunday school class—the first beginning of Chinese home missionary efforts in Southern California.

PERSONAL.

Justin McCarthy, the brilliant English essayist, sailed for Liverpool on Saturday last.

Mr. Smalley thus describes M. Flourens: "As to M. Flourens, he will, I presume, have answered for himself before this letter is afloat, but I don't hesitate to say that I should discredit the charges against him, even if I believed the stories about Beauty. I have seen M. Flourens often during his stay in London, and have carefully studied the man. The question of tyrannicide is one that has two sides to it, and I don't know whether Thornton agrees with a great Englishman, Walter Savage Landor, who pronounced it the noblest of virtues, while denouncing assassination as the basest of crimes. But I think M. Flourens much more likely to go and shoot the Emperor himself than to send somebody to do it, supposing he wanted him shot."

General Justo Jose Urquiza, Dictator of the Argentine Republic, was born in Entre Rios, in the year 1806. In 1840 he commanded the Argentine army which was sent against Uruguay by Rosas. Urquiza made a complete conquest in the battle of India Muerte, and was rewarded with the Governorship of Entre Rios. In 1851 Rosas pretended to lay down the supreme power. Urquiza took him at his word, and a war was the consequence. The latter allied himself with Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay, and with an army of 30,000 men crossed the Parana, routed the Argentine army and by a *coup d'etat* made himself Provisional Dictator of the Argentine Republic. In 1854 he was elected for six years President of the thirteen other States comprising the Union. He employed his power for lasting good to the Confederation. In 1859 he mediated between the United States and Paraguay, and also succeeded in that year in bringing back the State of Buenos Ayres to the Argentine Confederation. The latest news from Buenos Ayres is that he has been assassinated.

General Robert E. Lee will attend the Episcopal Convention, in Wheeling, W. Va., on the 25th inst.

A marriage is to take place between Mrs. Ives, daughter of Mr. Motley, American Minister at London, and the Hon. Henry Cowper, second son of the late Earl Cowper and grandson of the late Viscountess Palmerston. The first husband having been Earl Cowper, grandfather of the present peer. Mr. Henry Cowper, who is member of Parliament for Hertfordshire, was educated at Harrow and Oxford, and is a man of good ability.

Parepa Rosa, in addition to her contemplated translation of Charlotte Bronte's works into Italian, is reported to labor under an engagement to write a play for Jefferson.

Mr. Beecher tells of a class in his mission school which was offered a banner for good behavior. One youngster made some kind of a disturbance one Sunday before school; when the rest took him out and punched him till he promised to reform! That class got the banner.

A queer wedding took place in New York a few days ago. A father and a son married a mother and a daughter—the strange part of it being that the father married the daughter and the mother married the son.

Rosa Bonheur will paint only wild animals hereafter, and is purchasing a young menagerie for the purpose.

The mother of the late Henry J. Raymond has returned to Lima, N. Y., and will make that village her home in the future.

Tennyson is declared to be very jealous of Longfellow's reputation in England, where the American has more admirers than the native-born poet.

THE title to a large portion of the city of Louisville, bounded by the Ohio river and Second street, and running to the corner of Preston and Green streets, thence to Broadway and along Broadway to the river, valued at seventy-five millions of dollars, is about to be claimed by John Campbell, who, in conjunction with John Connelly, owned the tract of land laid off into town lots, which is now embraced in the most valuable part of the city. The heirs of Campbell, some twenty in number, who are not however, his direct descendants, but mostly great-grandchildren of his sister, Mrs. Beard, claim that they can show clear titles to all the property claimed, which was in the hands of trustees until 1862, when the last one died, and the property was lost sight of. A James Mulloy has rented a house on the levee from the Campbell heirs, adjoining the property about to be converted into a wharf, which would include that leased by him, and he has notified the Mayor that he will not give up possession of the premises; and a test case is to be had in a suit of ejectment, to be brought on his refusal to move out.

IT appears that the Red River expedition from the Dominion really did attempt to use the ship canal Sault Ste. Marie without asking or obtaining permission from the United States Government, that fleet of boats, laden with military stores, having made application to pass only to the Superintendent, which was refused by him until instructions could be received from Washington. This has caused some excitement among the Dominion people, but their own authorities are to blame, inasmuch as they had received intimations before hand that before attempting the passage of the canal they should first apply thereto. Mr. Thornton, the British Minister, to our Government. No officer of any rank appears to have been in command of the Chicora, and no formalities were observed other than the passage of any ordinary cargo of merchandise through the canal. Does not seem to have occurred to the Dominion officials that this was an international affair, requiring some communication with the United States Government, and some regard for the dignity of the people whose property they proposed to use.

THE Rev. Mr. Smyth, of New York, delivered his farewell sermon on Sunday last. He alluded to the great publicity given to the "gin and milk" accusations against him, and said that those of the press who indulged in editorials had only acted with the privileges of every freeman, and was an opinion without fear or favor. He admonished his hearers to so live that they may never fear, and told them they had passed through these last weeks as through a fire without thought, and hoped they would feel sorrowful and ask God's forgiveness. He trusted that his conduct during the trial had been as it should, and said that he had shown obedience to the proper authority.

IN New York John Changwang, Chinese, stole newspapers from the outside of street lamp-post boxes. On being arrested and brought before United States Commissioner Shields, he was discharged, the Commissioner deciding that as the newspapers were not deposited in the mail, no offence against the Government could be proved.

FATHER HICKEY AND THE SCHOOL BOARD.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Kindly permit a friend of our Public Schools, who is also a constant reader of your paper, to refer briefly to a matter of some interest to the entire community of Pittsburgh at least. In a discourse delivered in St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday evening, the 8th instant, the Rev. J. Hickey, Rector of the church, used the following language in regard to the management of the schools of this city:

"There is one thing in connection with the action of the Controllers of the Board that is not the least bit singular. Good Friday, which has been made a legal holiday, within and throughout the Commonwealth, was ignored by them. It was not observed as a holiday. But on the day very nearly subsequent was, I refer to the 26th of April, when the colored people celebrated the Fifteenth Amendment. *On that day every school was closed;* it was looked upon, we may say, as a sacred epoch."

A few days afterwards, a writer who subscribed himself "Central Board," in the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, charged this statement with error. We quote a passage from his communication:

"The reverend gentleman says the Central Board of Education refused to dismiss the schools on Good Friday, but on the other hand ordered a holiday to be granted in the schools on the 26th day of April, the day of the celebration of the Fifteenth Amendment. *The schools were not opened in the forenoon as usual*, with, perhaps, the exception of the colored schools."

In the *Leader* of last Sunday morning Father Hickey replies to this correction, and in rejoinder is a curiosity of its kind. The subject in controversy being a simple matter of fact, the character of this reply is a new and wonderful exemplification of the possibilities of logical fence. Father Hickey "regrets exceedingly that they have, no doubt, unintentionally misapprehended his meaning and misled many of our citizens by a false statement of facts in reference to the published lecture," &c. "In this instance," he says, "the error into which they have fallen in their criticism of the lecture are quite as *many in number* as there are paragraphs in their communication." The fact is that the entire criticism to which he refers consists of a single short paragraph. The first great, regretable and misleading error which the Father points out, is the statement that he had lectured on "Friday evening," instead of "Sunday evening." The Father, exulting in the triumph of truth, says with solemn emphasis, "the lecture was delivered on *last Sunday* evening!" Let the citizens take note of the historical fact.

The Father then proceeds to affirm that he had said in his lecture, that "the Central Board on motion refused to dismiss the schools on Good Friday." In proof he quotes the published proceedings of the Board. All this is vain labor on the part of the zealous Rector of St. Paul's. The fact has never been denied. Let the reader look above at our quotation from "Central Board's" communication, and he will see that it simply negatives the allegation of the lecture, in regard to the city schools. Father Hickey had declared that "every one" of these had been closed in honor of the fifteenth amendment. This was denied by "Central Board," and the correctness of the denial is completely established by the resolution which the Father quotes in his *Leader* communication. But, alas! for the Father's reputation for integrity, he quotes the resolution as sustaining the mis-statement which he had made. In any other country we can appropriate the Rector's words, and say, "Alas! for the tendency of such example on innocent and youthful minds." More charitable, however, than the Rector of St. Paul's, we may not say with Lord Dundreary *omnes*." We trust, indeed we know, there are many Catholic divines who would scorn such quibbling. We purposely use a mild term. The mere fact is that the pupils of the colored schools were allowed a holiday on the 26th for a reason satisfactory to the entire community, while on the same day the other schools were open as usual.

As to the propriety of making Good Friday a school holiday this is not the place to inquire. A sufficient justification for the action of the Board, on the subject, is the approval of a large majority of our population, who do not make the anniversary the occasion of peculiar observance. Influential sects do positively forbid to their members to not regard attendance at school on the part of their children on that day as any violation of its sanctity. In behalf of some of the sects who do not specially regard the day, it may be permitted to assert that, in reverence for the divine character and work, and in respect for the authoritative teaching of Him whose death is believed by some to have hallowed Good Friday, they own no inferiority to those who formally celebrate the anniversary.

A FRIEND OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE CAMBRIA COUNTY CANVASS.

The Other Side of the Question—The Opposition to Mr. Morrell, and the Cause of It.

JOHNSTOWN, PA., May 14, 1870.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

As a friend of Mr. Morrell, who has received the vote of this county for renomination to Congress, I write you a brief statement of facts in regard to the action of the Republican County Convention.

And, first, it may be confidently stated that there is little or no opposition throughout the district, composed of the counties of Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin, to Mr. Morrell's candidacy for the third term, but a general wish that he may be the man. In Cambria there was opposition raised on two grounds: First, in the local controversy for court privileges and the county seat, before the Legislature last winter, much feeling was aroused, and Mr. Morrell, living in Johnstown, was identified by his residence with the partisans of the south of the county. Secondly, A. A. Barker, of Ebensburg, who represented the District in the Thirty-ninth Congress, was long an aspirant and has always been cross because he was refused a renomination. His opposition to Hon. S. S. Blair in 1862, in this District to the Democrats. He combined with R. L. Johnson, of Ebensburg, and the Andy Johnson party, in 1866, to defeat Mr. Morrell, without success, and it is said, upon good authority, has never supported a Congressional ticket except when he was himself a candidate. He has been engaged for the past year in setting the county up against Mr. Morrell. He was at Harrisburg all last winter with bills to divide the village of Ebensburg, now having two wards, into four wards, and the village of Carrolltown, which for many years cast one Republican vote, which now has but three or four Republican voters, into two wards, for the sole purpose of giving him more strength in convention. These bills were not passed, notwithstanding the Democratic support they received, as the members of the Legislature objected to taking part in a primary election contest in Cambria county.

Meantime Mr. Morrell would take no steps to counteract the machinations of Barker in this county, and would not even allow his friends to say that he was a candidate, and he did not authorize their interference until it became plain, from the means his opponents were using, that something must be done to secure a fair expression of the will of the people. Of the means used by his opponents I shall say nothing, but the evidence shall be forthcoming should Mr. Barker perform his threat of carrying his protest into the district conference.

After every unfair advantage had been taken, and the convention called at an unusual time to subserve the purposes of Mr. Barker, Mr. Morrell went into convention with a clear majority of uncontested delegates. The allegation of your reliable correspondent "that money was openly used to secure delegates," cannot relate to anything done by Mr. Morrell or his friends.

The charge is absurd on its face. Of the conduct of the leader of the minority in that Convention, inspired and managed by Mr. Barker, and his henchman, a leading Democrat of Ebensburg, I shall not speak. The facts are known. If all Mr. Barker's contesting delegates had been admitted, the result would not have been changed. Giving him all uncontested districts, the vote would have stood forty-four for Morrell and thirty-six for Barker, Mr. Morrell's delegates representing two-thirds of the vote cast for General Grant in 1868. Delegates for Mr. Barker were admitted from two contested districts, and for Mr. Morrell from three districts, and after contests were settled the vote stood fifty to thirty. No candidate was named in opposition to Mr. Morrell, and the friends of Mr. Barker remained in convention till it adjourned. After the convention had adjourned, and when the office and representative character of its members was manifestly unworthy to together and called in the pretended delegates who had been rejected by the convention, and made the protest lately published by you, which was promptly furnished to the Democratic papers of the county by a young Democrat of this place, who acted as one of the Secretaries. The disorganizers were for some time in doubt whether they should declare for Barker or Hon. Samuel Calvin, of Blair, determining at last in favor of the latter. The dispatch to you states this, but it only says that the "honest sentiment of the county is in favor of Barker, which is one very much in doubt as to the character of those who so gratuitously declared for Calvin.

As to the matter of the protest, charging corruption upon the majority of the Convention, I will briefly say, that the men signing it, or appearing to have signed it, are quite competent to testify what influences brought *them* in the Convention; but they could know nothing about the motives of gentlemen who were chosen in this end of the county. They doubtless say so for themselves, or repeat what we told them. The record of one of the most prominent and malignant of them will not bear investigation. He makes such repayment to Mr. Morrell of undeserved and long continued kindness and forbearance as the ingrateful may expect. The facts of his case having necessarily transpired and provoked intense scorn, I shall run the risk of Mr. Morrell's displeasure for doing what he was never known to do himself—allude to the flagrant abuse of his benevolence.

The Republican papers of the county have indorsed the action of the Convention, and the disorganizers will receive little support from the people. Having referred to Mr. Barker's opposition in less dangerous, The Republicans of Cambria county will pursue a course in accordance with the principles we have found, and if this great iron district asks Mr. Morrell to be again its candidate, the county will record on the polls with the largest majority ever given to an opponent of the Democratic party.

TRUTH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS.

ONE THOUSAND

SUNSHADES,

JUST RECEIVED,

AT

Morganstern & Co's

(Late MACRUM, O'LYDE & CO.)

78 AND 80 MARKET ST.

POTATO DIGGERS

We notice in the papers of the 13th the issue of two patents on Potato Diggers, one by John Hall, Jr., and Owen Flannigan, and one by John Hall, Jr. These long desired implements have been tested and have met the hearty approval of all practical farmers, who declare that with them operated by horse power one worthy of attention, and is destined to excel all others in digging Potatoes. Its cheapness places it within the reach of every Farmer, and for simplicity and durability will be a favorite. Farmers, Merchants and Manufacturers can see them at

JOHN HALL & CO.'S,

do No. 121 Liberty street.

DISSOLUTION.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between J. R. PUTNAM and T. H. ADAMS under the name of PUTNAM & ADAMS, in this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. R. PUTNAM alone is authorized to settle the accounts of the late firm.

J. R. PUTNAM.
T. H. ADAMS.

Dated Pittsburgh, May 14, 1870.

HAVING PURCHASED THE INTEREST of Mr. T. H. ADAMS in the

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING BUSINESS,

At 72 Fifth avenue, I shall continue the business as heretofore. J. R. PUTNAM.

John Stevenson's Sons & Co

93 MARKET STREET,

THIRD DOOR FROM FIFTH, PITTSBURGH.

Respectfully inform the public that they have made large additions to their stock, and are now prepared to furnish all the latest novelties in Jewelry Silver Ware and Fancy Goods. They have constantly on hand

Sterling Silver Table Ware,
Sterling Silver Fancy Pieces, in cases,
Gorham Manufacturing Co.'s celebrated Nickel Silver Plated Ware,
Best quality White Metal Plated Ware,
Gold and silver American Watches,
Fine grades of the Swiss Watch,
Fine Jewelry in all its branches,
Precision Balance Clocks,
Besides Table Cutlery, Bronzes, French Clocks, Fans, and Fancy Goods usual in first class.

Fine Watches repaired and regulated with special care by skillful and experienced workmen.

Orders by mail promptly filled. Designs of any Goods sent in drawings by mail at request.

Garden, Plant and Flower

TRELLISES,

The Handsomest, Neatest and Cheapest Garden Ornament.

OVER 20 DESIGNS.

W. W. KNOX,

MANUFACTURERS' AGENT,

137 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink. WARNER'S VINUM VITÆ, OR WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drug or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine bitters or any other article. It is more healthy, and cheaper. Ladies and invalids, young or old, can take the Wine of Life—it is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who desire to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also at all respectable saloons. Price One Dollar, in quart bottles.

For sale by all Druggists. eod

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAS CO.,
May 16, 1870.

BY DIRECTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company, until further notice the price of COAL TAR will be

One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents ($1 25) Per Barrel,

And that of COKE will be four (4) cents per bushel in the yard, and five (5) cents delivered within the usual bounds.

W. H. McCLELLAND, Treasurer.

THE CELEBRATED ZIMMERMAN WATCH,

THE WATCH OF THE AGE.

With all the modern improvements adjusted to heat and cold, timed and guaranteed in all particulars, and sold by the sole Agent.

M. WINTERHALTER, 213 Penn St.

Also, constantly on hand, the well known JAMES NAPIER, with and without the Stem Winding YACHERON and CONSTANTIN, and a fine assortment of all the finest LADIES' WATCHES. JEWELRY of all kinds of the latest styles and patterns.

Particular attention given to the Repairing of Fine or Complicated Watches.

Yardley's Imperial Windsor Soap.

Yardley's Brown Windsor Soap.
Yardley's Sunflower Oil Soap.
Yardley's Elder Flower Soap.

Low's, Benbow's and Collinson's
Elder Flower Soap.
Brown Windsor Soap.
Honey Soap.
Glycerine Soap.

Lubin's Highly Perfumed Toilet Soaps.
Bein's Barber Soap.
Mottet's Salad Oil, the finest in the market.
Leibig's Extract of Meat, for making Beef Tea, at

RANKIN'S DRUG STORE,

44 ST. CLAIR STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Brackets, Pendants

CHANDELIERS,

AND

FIXTURES, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, FOR GAS OR OIL.

We are now receiving our SPRING STOCK OF FIXTURES of the Latest and Finest Patterns, from 10 to 24 lights, numbering over 100 different styles, which we are selling at REDUCED PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WELDON & KELLY,

Plumbers and Gas Fitters,

147 WOOD ST., NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.

Orders for PLUMBING and GAS FITTING promptly attended to.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

Silks, Silks, Silks.

American Black Gros Grain Silks, very much improved in quality and lustre, at $2 25 per yard.

Black French Silks, from $1 to $6 per yard.

All the new styles in Fancy Dress Silks. Japanese Silks, Fine Poplins, and Alpacas.

Serges and Fancy Dress Goods in complete assortment.

Prints, Chintzes, and Ginghams, Shawls, Arabs, Silk Basques and Mantillas,

AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH THE DECLINE IN GOLD.

James Caldwell,

120 FEDERAL ST.,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

1870. 1870.

Specialties.

SILK SACQUES,

New Styles, Paris Make.

Real Llama Lace,

CIRCULARS,

POINTS,

PALETOTS,

BLACK AND WHITE,

All the Newest Styles and Patterns.

FRENCH HABIT CLOTHS

BLUE AND GREEN,

FOR SUITS AND RIDING HABITS.

New Summer Shawls

IN GREAT VARIETY

AND AT LOW PRICES.

SUMMER SILKS,

EXCELLENT IN QUALITY AND VERY DESIRABLE IN STYLE, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

NEW FABRICS

IN

Dress Goods.

FULL LINE OF

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

T. F. PHILLIPS

87

Market Street.

CLOTHING.

SPRING, 1870.

We beg leave to inform our patrons and the public that having completed improvements on our store-room, No. 87 MARKET STREET, we are now in receipt of our SPRING STOCK.

Our BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT contains a large assortment of NEW GARMENTS, suitable for boys of all ages. Including many NOVELTIES IN STYLES for the present season.

For our MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT we have a full line of all New and staple Styles of CLOTHS, COATINGS and CASSIMERES, and having secured the services of one of the most competent and stylish Cutters in the country, we are now pr

as. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

R. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

Y AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

OLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

terest Allowed on Deposits.

ONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

ra B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

OVERNMENT SECURITIES.

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

OF THE

ntral Railroad of Iowa, at 95.

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO'S.

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 17, 1870.

No perceptible change to report in the condition of the local discount market. Money continues to rule easy, and borrowers in good standing are supplied at the customary rates. There was some little stir in Dalzell offices to-day, caused by the intelligence of a big strike "on its property. It changed hands a couple of times, and is expected to advance if reports of the increased production are verified.

—Government bonds opened higher, but made a reaction under the morning quotations. Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn. Noon.	Closing.
6, Bonds '81	112¾	112¾
6, Bonds '62	113¼	113¼
6, Bonds '64	113¼	113¼
6, Bonds '65	113¼	113¼
6, Bonds, new, '65	114¼	114
6, Bonds '67	114¼	114¼
6, Bonds '68	114¼	114¼
5-20s	109¾	109¾
Old	114¾	114¾

—James T. Brady & Co. furnish the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day: Gold, 114¾; '81 bonds, 112¾; '62's, 113¼; '64, 113¼; '65, 113¼; old 6-20's, 112; 10-40's, 109¾; 7-30, January, 107¾; do February and July, 107¾; do January and July, 107¾; do January and July, '68, 114¾; Union Pacific Railroad, 97¾; Central Pacific Railroad, 97¾; Currency Pacifics, 112¾.

—The gold market was dull until taken hold by a clique for an upward turn this summer, their plans being based upon the falling off in the cotton receipts for the balance of the season. They are manipulating the market for a short interest as a foundation for the movement, and have already tempted large speculative sales, the feeling being confidently entertained that when we are so near specie payments the Government will not suffer any large advance in gold, particularly as the Treasury is so abundantly supplied with facilities for transacting the design.

—The *Herald*, in its resume of the stock market, says: The salient feature of the street during the week was the sudden culmination of the bull movement in the stocks of railroad companies. From reliable indications it has since been made manifest that the principal operators were not harmonious in this estimation of the profits derived from the enhanced price of stocks—as exemplified in the figures at which the movement started, and once we find an irregular speculation toward the close of the week. But that the movement is not concluded is considered in all the speculative shapes, and is only temporarily delayed in order that it may be more thoroughly carried out for those which have not yet participated in it, is the impression conveyed to us by those who most rapidly studied the situation on Saturday. The speculative communities do not grasp all the points in dispute. Like politicians, they quarrel only on the points are at hand. In essaying the prophecies for after the election they were very friendly in their relations to each other, only one set of operators being confined to the Northwest shares, but even they turned round with the general current and "walked Chalkley." Now that the issues have succeeded in advancing prices ten to twenty per cent., mutual confidence will be restored in opinions. They are suspicious of each other and dread treasury operations, considering no doubt the fruits of the campaign. Each clique is afraid of being left the last to sell out. The Lake Shore clique sold out last week very quietly. Then followed the Ohio and Mississippi combination—the galloading in both stock transactions. Instance in point of the fear of treachery—and realization has taken place in other shares, but not to any extent, the market having been too "soft" to receive large sales. The Central clique were afraid of effective combination among the public and threw themselves into the breach when the "break" on Tuesday occurred. The effect of the events of the week has been to render the market dull and to put all fresh operations rather on the "bearish" side of speculation.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Room, Apollo Building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

May 17, 1870.	10	10½	11	12	1	2	3
New York Central	93½	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
New Jersey Central							
Erie	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Harlem		140		140		140	
Reading	103	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
Michigan Central		120		120		120	
Michigan Southern	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
Illinois Central		141		141		141	
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	100½	101	101	101	101	101	101
Chicago and Northwestern	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Do preferred	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Rock Island	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
St. Paul	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
St. Paul preferred							
Toledo and Wabash	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
Toledo and Wabash pref.							
Fort Wayne	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Chicago and Alton							
Ohio and Mississippi	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Western Union Telegraph	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
Pacific Mail	39¾		39¾		39¾		39¾
Adams Express	69½		69½		69½		69½
Wells, Fargo & Co.	15¾		15¾		15¾		15¾
American M. U. Ex	45		45		45		45
U. S. Express	45½		45½		45½		45½
Gold	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Mon.	Tues.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	93½	93¾	¼	
N. J. Central	140	140		
Erie	23¾	23¾		
Harlem	140	140		
Reading	103	103¼	¼	
Michigan Central	120	120		
Michigan Southern	90¼	90¼		
Illinois Central	141	141		
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	100½	101	½	
Chicago and Northwestern	69¾	69¾		
Do preferred	90¾	90¾		
Rock Island	102¾	102¾		
St. Paul	69¾	69¾		
St. Paul preferred				
Toledo and Wabash	50¾	50¾		
Toledo and Wabash pref.				
Fort Wayne	97¾	97¾		
Chicago and Alton				
Ohio and Mississippi	30¾	30¾		
Western Union Telegraph	33¾	33¾		
Pacific Mail	39¾			
Adams Express	69½			
Wells, Fargo & Co.	15¾			
American M. U. Ex	45			
U. S. Express	45½			
Gold	114¾	114¾		

—James T. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY EVENING, May 17, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market since our last has undergone no particular alteration. We have nothing that is really new or important to communicate. The rush of the spring trade is settling down to its legitimate channels. The season has undoubtedly been a long one, and the amount of merchandise that changed hands large. Bacon and Provisions—The market was a firm one, with a good trade demand; activity has been the order of the day for some time. The stock on hand is not a large one, and will need replenishing. The present prices are certainly steep. Groceries—The demand has fallen off, still the sales for the season continue liberal. The warm weather does not seem to have any material effect on trade. Dealers report orders coming in about as fast as they can be filled. Flour—The market has undergone no change worthy of notice. Holders report a regular demand with moderate transactions at current rates. The receipts were 895 barrels. The mills are doing a good business. Since the first of the present month there has been a large increase in the demand for the Eastern market. Yesterday there were shipments to the Baltimore market. The demand from Philadelphia and Baltimore appears about evenly divided. The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—We have nothing new to note at this time. The demand was fair and sales were to a moderate extent. Seeds ash, common, 6c; refined 6½c; Potash 7½@7¾c per lb. Soap, 5@6c per lb.

APPLES—The market was quiet; the stock on hand being light, as the season is nearly over. We note small sales at $3@3 50 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Dull. The supply exceeds the demand; prices nominal at 50@60c per gal.

BROOMS—The market is firm, but not active, we are reported sales from store: fancy $5 50; No. 1, $4 50; No. 2, $4 00; No. 3 at $3 50; common at $2 50@3 00 per dozen, as per quality.

BEANS—The demand was restricted to limited sales for home purposes; prices nominal at $1 60@1 75 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—The market was devoid of animation. The supply was fully up with the demand. Apples range from 6@7c. Peaches—quarters, halves, and blackberries, 12@13c; pitted cherries 20@22c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—The market remains dull. The supply exceeds the demand. We are reported sales Western Reserve, new, 11c, 12@13c ₱ lb; Ohio Goshen, 13@14c; New York Goshen, 16@17c ₱ lb.

CANNED OYS—The market exhibited but little change; we note sales at standard tomatoes at 2@2 25 ₱ gallon.

BROOM CORN—Market dull and prices unchanged. We note sales at 13@13c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—We have no important change to notice as regards to prices or demand. Prices are weak and tending downward; sales of good roll at 20@22c; fancy in small rolls 24c; common to good wanted at and 18@20c.

EGGS—The market exhibited more firmness. Prices are looking up. We note sales at 18@19c ₱ dozen, with an upward tendency.

POTATOES—The market contains a supply in excess of the demand. Prices, however, have undergone no change; sales of mixed lots from wharf and depot at 55@60c; sales prime peach blows from store at 65@70c; sales Carters from store at 75@80c per bushel.

FLOUR—The market ruled firm with a fair demand. The mills report purchasers for all they have to sell. The following are the wholesale prices for round lots: Ruan $6 00 ₱ cwt.; Shipstuffs $18 00; middlings $17 00; extra mixed $16 50; extra $15 50@16 00; superfine $14 50@15 00; rye $5 50@6 00; shorts $1 50 ₱ cwt.

RYE FLOUR—The market was firm with improved demand and sales at $6 00@6 25 ₱ bbl.

LIME—The market is well supplied. We note sales from store at $1 10. Cleveland white at $2 25 ₱ barrel.

CEMENT—Sales of Phœnix Hydraulic at $2 50 @2 75 ₱ bbl.

HOMINY—The market continues bare. Small sales are reported at $3 50@3 75 ₱ bbl.

CORN MEAL—The demand being moderate, sales were of a similar description to sales at $3 00@3 25 ₱ bbl.

POULTRY—We can report a fair demand with sales of live chickens by the coop at 90@$1 00 ₱ pair.

COUNTRAGE—Sales of pails $1 65; Tubs—No. 1 $6 00; No. 2 $5 00 and No. 3 $4 50. Market well supplied.

STRAW—The market is without change; we are reported sales at $15 ₱ ton.

SALT—The market was not active one. The demand was restricted to sales by the car load at $1 80@1 85 ₱ bbl. The highest prices are from store.

HAY—The market was a dull one. The supply continues to exceed the demand. Hazel sold on the wharf and from depot at $18@19 per ton. Wagon lots are selling at $20@22 ₱ ton.

HIDES—Prices have undergone no change; we are reported sales of green salted at 9@9½c per lb. Green unsalted at 8@8½c; dry flint 22@23c ₱ lb.

FISH—The market was steady; moderate sales were reported at $1 85@2 00 ₱ quintal.

RAGS—Are in fair demand; prices unchanged. Bagging—The demand was moderate. We can report sales in a regular way at one ₱ pound.

GROCERIES—Although the demand has fallen off, we can report a good business doing at current rates.

COFFEE—Market more settled. Rio ordinary to prime, 20@25c; Java mixed and green 27@30c; Java ordinary to prime 22@25c; Java fine roasting 30@32c; Laguayra, 26c; Maracaibo 25c; Costa Rica 25c; Jamaica 25c; Singapore 22@25c; Mocha 30@32c; Rio roasting 22@25c; Java and Rio roasting 28@30c; Java roasting 30@32c; extra C 15@15½c; Dairies 14½c; A 14½c; Coffee crushed 16c; powdered 15½c; granulated 15c; A 14½c; extra C 13½c; Dairies 13c; New Orleans 13c.

NEW ORLEANS SUGARS—Fair 10c; good 10½c; prime 11c; choice 12c ₱ lb.

SYRUP AND MOLASSES—Havemeyer & Elder's drips 70c; white honey drips 75c; Jersey 75c; silver drips, 70c; Golden 60c; amber 55c; good 45c ₱ gal.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 80@85c. MAPLE SYRUP—Market quiet; sales were reported at $1 50 ₱ gallon.

MAPLE SUGAR—Is selling in a regular way at 12@13c ₱ lb.

TEAS—In moderate demand; Young Hyson 90c, $1 25 and $1 60; Gunpowder $1 00@1 60; Imperial $1 00@1 50; Japan choice $1 25@1 50; fine $1 25 and $1 35; common $1 00@1 10.

RICE—Carolina 9@10c ₱ lb.

STARCH—Pearl at 6½c; Satin Gloss 11½c; Corn Starch 12c ₱ lb.

SODA—Kendall 12c; Star 12c; Sterling 13c; Belle 9c ₱ lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $6 00 ₱ case; other brands $6 00@7 00.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We can report a fair trade and a steady demand. Prices rule firm, the state of the market for some time. The advance we noticed the previous day has been fully realized, and sales of the following: sugar cured hams, canvassed, 20@20½c; plain, 19½@20c; sugar cured shoulders, 13½@14c; sides, 14½@14¾c; sides, ribbed 12c; clear, do, 18c. DRIED BEEF—8@8½c.

MESS PORK—Sold at $19 50@20 00.

LARD—In tierces 17c; in buckets 18c; in 3 to 5 lb cans 19c; in kegs 18c.

SEED OIL—Extra No. 1 at $1 25@1 28 and No. 2, 85c.

FISH TONGUES—Sales at $8 50 ₱ dozen.

FISH TONGUES—Sold in a regular way at $1 ₱ dozen.

PEANUTS—Market dull. The supply exceeds the demand. Prices weak at 5@6c for prime Tennessee.

WHISKEY—The market was steady without any change in prices; high wines are quoted at $1 08@1 09 ₱ gallon; common rectified $1 06; proof rectified $1 18; half rye half corn $1 75 ₱ gallon.

FEATHERS—The market was quiet with a limited demand. Sales of prime goose feathers at 65@70c ₱ lb; mixed do, 55@60c.

FLOUR—The market was firm with a good demand for the home use and for the East. Shipments to the South Side received an order yesterday for 100 bbls for the Baltimore market. The receipts for the previous days were 6,467 barrels. The store receipts were 1,000 barrels. The highest prices of the season were made in New York central and Reading, in which the business was transacted, at 11@11½ p. c. The other features of the market were Rock Island, Lake Shore, Northwest and Ohio and Mississippi. Miscellaneous inactive. Pacific Mail and Western Union Telegraph. Express stocks are neglected.

Canton 58½; Cumberland 46; Western Union Telegraph, 33¾@33¾; Quicksilver 15; do preferred 35¾; Atlantic Express 69½; Wells 15; American 45; United States 45½; Pacific 39¾; New York Central 93¾@93¾; do scrip 93¾; Erie 23¾; Harlem 140; Reading 103@103¼; Michigan Central 120; Lake Shore 90¼; Illinois Central 141½; Pittsburgh 100½; Northwestern 69¾; do preferred 90¾; Rock Island 102¾; New Jersey 140; Ohio and Mississippi 30½; Boston, Hartford and Erie 10¾; Fort Wayne 98; Terre Haute 32; do preferred 70; Chicago and Alton 113½; do preferred 119½; Toledo and Wabash 50¾; do preferred 74¾; Michigan Southern 90¼; Canton Company 58½; Cumberland coal 26½; Treasury balances—gold, $77,031,649; currency, $4,655,307; general balance, $87,360,982.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Orr, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

For.	Cars.	Tons.
Coleman, Rahm & Co.	1	Lewis, Bailey & D.	4
Total	5		

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

John Moorhead, metal	7	J. W. Porter, metal	1
J. Kramer, do	3	Bryan & Caughey, do	2
Total	10		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

McKnight & Co.	2	Palmer & Son, ore	4
Chess, Dalzell & Co.	2	Brown & Co.	1
Jones, Laughlin & Co.	1	Wilson & Co. metal	2
Stonebreger, Ed & Co.	6		
Total	11		

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

McKnight & Co. metal	1	Graff, Bennett & Co.	1
Rodgers, metal	1		
Total	4		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, May 17, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Firm and unchanged.

FLOUR—Is dull and unchanged.

WHEAT—Opened dull at 92¾@93c for No 2; subsequently became fairly active, with sales at 91¾c, closing weak at 91¾c; No 1 nominal; No 3 at 85c; no sales of June.

CORN—Quiet and 1½@2c lower; sales No 2 at 42c, closing at 42¼@42½c this afternoon dull and unchanged.

OATS—Opened dull at 40@40½c for No 2, and closed firm at 40½c.

RYE—Is firm at 78½@79c, closing firmer at 79@80c.

BARLEY—Dull at 83@85c for No 2.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firmly held. Mess pork for cash and seller June at $19 50. Lard nominal. Provisions very firm and held higher, but no advance reported. Meats—Shoulders 9½c; short ribs 12½c; loose dry salt shoulders sold at 12c. Bacon shoulders 12½c; short ribs 14½c; clear 15½c. Lard nominal. Hogs—Are firm for prime steam to choice extra. Cattle—Best quality scarce and wanted; others range from ag'g. Hogs steady at 8@8½c for good to choice.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Dry Goods—Market quiet for jobbing, and prices firm and unchanged. Heavy brown sheetings of the best make command 16½@17c; heavy brown drills 15@15½c. Bleached cottons are in fair demand and firm at 13@14c for standards. Print cloths steady at 6¾@6¾c. Woolens—The auction sales of Monday and Tuesday were large and attracted a full attendance of buyers, with active bidding for light and dark, yet one or two j obbing houses were left out of the list below the upset prices of the makers, in approved styles, are in request at fair rates, but prices on standard cloths can be bought at lower rates.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, May 17.—Flour quiet. Rye flour—market dull and heavy at $5 50@5 75. Wheat—No 1 red, $1 12@1 13 for No 1. Corn dull at 40 for No 1 red, and $1 12@1 13 for No 2. Oats—No 1 white, 39c steady at 38c for state. Barley continues nominal. Provisions—Mess pork dull and unchanged at 25c for round lots of mixed; sales 1,000 bbls seller June, at 24c, and 1,000 bbls seller July, at 24½c. Lard dull and unsettled, but nominally unchanged at 15 @ 9 bbl.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, May 17.—Cotton weak; middling 21½c. Flour $6 00. Corn weak at $1 20. Oats 60c. Rye $1 20. Wheat nominal at $1 00@1 20. Provisions—Mess pork $19 50@20 00. Bulk meats 12½@13½c; sides 13½@14c; shoulders 12½@12¾c. Lard 16c. Bacon—sides 15½c; clear sides 16c; shoulders 14c. Hams 20@23c. Whisky $1 08@1 09.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Cotton lower and heavy; sales 2,300 bales at 20 for middling uplands. Flour—Receipts 10,000 bbls; sales 10,000 bbls at 5@10c better for superfine State and western; $5 60@5 80 for extra State; $5 75@6 00 for choice do; $5 60@5 80 for superfine western; $5 75@6 00 for extra Ohio; $6 30@6 50 for choice do. Rye flour firmer; sales 300 bbls at $5 90@6 00. Corn meal quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Receipts 19,000 bush; sales 30,000 bush; 1@2c better and more active; sales No 2 spring at $1 25@1 26; No 1 do at $1 30@1 31; winter red and amber at $1 25@1 26. There best steady at $2 30@2 40 for prime to choice. Barley quiet and steady. Oats—Receipts 40,000 bush; sales 30,000 bush; 1c better; sales Western at 70@71c; State 72@73c. Coffee—Rio firm and quiet at 20½@21c gold. Sugar—Receipts 1,000 hhds; sales 1,000 hhds; 1@¼c better; fair to good refining 10½@10¾c; refined firmer; C 11½@11¾c; extra C 12@12¼c; white 12¾@13c; yellow 11¾@12c; off A 13¼@13½c; A 13¼@13½c; standard A 13¼@13½c; crushed 13¼@13½c; powdered 13¼@13½c; granulated 13¼@13½c. Molasses—Foreign quiet and steady; New Orleans dull and heavy. Rice—Carolina 9@9¾c; Rangoon 7½@7¾c. Tallow—Prime steam 9½@9¾c; city 9c. Rosin—Strained common at $2 50@2 55. Petroleum—Crude 19½c; refined 28½c. Spirits turpentine quiet at 48@49c. Pork—Mess firm; sales 300 bbls at $19 87½@20 00 for new; $19 50@19 62½ for prime; $18 00@18 25 for prime mess; the market closed firmer; sales 3,000 bbls at $20 00@20 12½ for new mess, and $19 00@19 50 for prime mess. Beef quiet and steady; sales 200 bbls at $15 00@16 00 for country prime; $16 00@16 50 for country mess; $18 00@19 00 for repacked Chicago mess; $19 00@20 00 for extra mess; $20 00@22 00 for packet; $23 00@24 00 for extra packet. Beef hams quiet and steady at $25 00@26 00. Cut meats quiet and steady; sales 200 pieces shoulders at 9½c; 200 pieces hams at 14½c. Lard firmer; sales 1,000 tierces at 16½@16¾c. Butter—Ohio quiet and steady at 18@22c; State 20@25c. Cheese steady at 10@12½c. Freights to Liverpool steady; cotton ½d; wheat 6½d; corn 5½d.

LATER—Flour closed dull and 5c lower. Wheat dull and heavy; sales 30,000 bush at $1 30@1 31 for winter red and amber; $1 25@1 26 for winter red and amber spring; $1 20@1 21 for spring. Corn dull and heavy; sales 30,000 bush at 1@2c lower; $1 12@1 13 for mixed western. Pork nominally unchanged. Beef firm and quiet. Cut meats quiet and steady. Lard quiet and 1c lower; sales 1,000 tierces at 16½c on spot, and 16½@16¾c seller three months. Whisky unchanged and unchanged.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 17.—Flour in moderate demand and the market steady; family $5 90@6 40. Wheat unchanged; sales of 1,000 bush at $1 20@1 25 for red; white scarce and nominal at $1 30@1 40. Corn steady; sales 1,000 bush at 46c for mixed and 47c for yellow. Oats dull and drooping; bidding 37½@38c. Tobacco in good demand and prices unchanged. Whisky dull; the supply of lead is not equal to the demand; sales 100 bbls at 97c. Provisions dull and unchanged. Mess pork quiet, but held firmly at $20; Lard in fair demand at 15½@16c. Bulk meats—in parts of country sold at 13c. There is a good demand for bacon and prices are firmly held, but are unchanged as yet; but this is because the views of buyers. Sugar cured hams, canvassed, 20@20½c; plain, 19½@20c; sugar cured shoulders at 14c; sides, 14½@14¾c; sides, ribbed 12c; clear, do, 18c. Butter in good request; prices unchanged. Eggs—Scarce and firmly held at 18@19c. Cheese steady at 10@12½c. Hogs—Receipts 1,000 head; market firm; sales at $8 50@8 60 for common to fair; $8 60@8 75 for good to choice; $8 75@9 00 for extra.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, May 17.—Flour quiet. Wheat steady and active; No 2 white Wabash $1 09. No 2 white Michigan $1 08. No 2 red $1 12. No 3 white Wabash $1 06. No 1 red $1 10. No 2 red $1 07. No 3 white Michigan $1 04. Corn—Quiet and unchanged. Oats—Quiet; No 1 white 39c; No 1 do 37c. Freights quiet at 3@3½c to Buffalo, and 6½@6¾c to Oswego.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, May 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Southern dull; Western quiet; white lower at $1 20@1 22; yellow dull at $1 16. Oats firm at 60c. Corn—Southern quiet and firm; white 80@82c; yellow 81@82c; shoulders 14c; hams 20@23c. Lard quiet at 17c. Whisky firm at $1 09@1 12.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, May 17.—Cotton in demand at 20c receipts 613 bales; exports 50 bales. Flour firm at $6 @6 50 for superfine; $6 75@7 00 for extra; $7 25@7 75 for family. Corn dull at 82c. Bran dull at $27. Lard quiet at 17@18½c. Pork quiet at $20 50. Bacon—shoulders 13½c; sides 18½c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, May 16.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; spring 1c lower; No 1 spring dull at 87c; No 2 do 82c. Corn steady at 42c for rejected. Rye steady at 81c for No 1. Barley nominal.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, May 17.—Flour—demand lively and market firm; $6 25@6 50 for white wheat. Hay dull and firm; extra $16 50; No. 1 $14 50; regular $12. Corn—Sales 6c.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Cincinnati.

PER STEAMER ARLINGTON.—Bakewell, P & co, 1 bx; Cadwell Dunlap, 20 cases ointment; M A Jones, 3 bbls 4 cases doc; B L Fahnestock & co, 5 bbls, 75 cases do; W Hay, 1 bbl; Clarke Bros, 1 bbl; Hay & Hall, 10 pcs do; Shoup, 3 bxs 1 h goods; doc; P Dull & son, 39 sxs 1 bbl; Hussey, Wells & co, 1 bx; Ira B McVay & co, 1 bx; A O France, 51 do; do; R K Sellers & co, 2 bbls alcohol; 1 bbl; Gaff, Shook & co, 1 bbl; Lewis, O & F, 1 case; Lewis & Jeffreys, etc, 3 J Gillespie, 1 bx mouldings; 1 pkg frames; J Dickey & co, 62 bdls willows; P Shriver & co, 1 bbl; Smith, Johnson & Hall, 1 bbl; Edmundson & Sons, 1 bale tow; J Henderson & Bro, 3 bxs medicine; Jno Hall & co, 32 bbls lime; Fiegs, Zellers & Co, 1 bx; Jas Hall, 1 bbl; M & co, 2 bbl sugar, 10 do g sugar; Nimick & co, 10 bxs glass; Woodworth & Co, 1 bbl; Ege, 2 do; Sample; W H Graff & co, 6 do; Arbuckles & co, 5 kegs; Brown, Reed & Co, 1 bbl; Gaff & Bro, 2 do; Sharpsville Company oil bbls; J D Thompson, 3 bxs c oombs.

FINE WATCHES

BAILEY & Co

12TH & CHESTNUT ST,

PHILADELPHIA.

Perfection Timers.

The reputation and experience of 40 years, warrant us in saying that our stock of Fine Timekeepers of the best European and American Makers is now the largest in the country; and we guarantee that each Watch we sell, is finished with great mechanical precision, has all the late improvements, and will run regularly, well, and give satisfaction.

Inquiries promptly replied to.

Watches forwarded by Express for approval.

MAY

206 LACOCK STREET, ALLEGHENY,

JOHN STULEN, Jr.,

PLAIN, ORNAMENTAL AND FRESCO PAINTER

Church, Parlors and Public Halls Decorated in every style of the art.

Interior House Painting tastefully executed.

Oil Receipts Per A. V. R. R.

J B Bartour, 100 bbls crude to J M Rieter; T Chess, 80 do do to Peacock, R & B; J B Bartour, 50 do do to Goodwin S A Bird, 80 do do to H Koehler; Peter Schmidt & Sons, 50 do do to Lippincott & Co; 50 do do to A S Mills; T King, 80 do do to J Gallagher; T King, 50 do do to F A Bacon.

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Montgomery, K & Co, 200 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Rhodes, J W & Bro, 600 bbls ref to Waring, K & Co, Philadelphia.

Atlantic Oil Refining Co, 1,603 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Lippincott Bros & Co, 150 cases refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

National refining and storing Co, 820 bbls refined to Waring, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

J A McKee, 250 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments Refined. 1,853 bbls

Oil Shipped East by Pa. Central R. R.

Hutchison Oil and Refining Co, 600 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Brooks, R & Co, 204 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

D Bly & Co, 60 bbls refined to D Bly & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments 900 bbls

The Pittsburgh Wool Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, May 18, 1870.

The near approach of the shearing season naturally turns the attention of all interested in this important staple as to the prospects of the new clip of wool. As far as we can learn it will be larger than the past season, and it is conceded that prices must rule at the opening at least five cents below last year's quotations. We do not see any encouragement for higher prices until the woolen trade improve and the manufacturers have better markets for their products. The prices of old clip have been gradually declining in the Eastern markets for some time past. The supply of the new clip is just about coming in in very small parcels, but we do not look for a full supply until the first proximo, as the farmers are now engaged in washing and shearing their sheep. We quote prices nominal as follows on standard grades, X, XX, XX, quality and condition governing of course.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—Flour extremely quiet; spring wheat and extra family at $5 37@6. Wheat very quiet; red western at $1 10@1 20. Rye steady; western $1 05. Corn active and low er; yellow mixed western at $1 11. Oats 60@62c. Provisions unchanged. Provisions firmer; mess pork $20. Lard 16¾@17c. Whisky firm at $1 10 for iron bound.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 114¾@115.

NEW YORK, May 17—P. M.

MONEY

Easy at 5@6 p cent. on call.

EXCHANGE

Firm at 109¾@109¾, easing 109¾ at close. Commercial bills are scarce at 109¾@109¾.

GOLD

Firm; opened at 114¾, touched 114¾@115, and closed at 114¾@115. Carrying rates 5@4 p cent. Clearances $10,000,000. Exports $183,700.

GOVERNMENTS

Strong. Coupons '81 112¾@113; do '62 112¾@112¾; do '64 113¼@113¾; do '65 113¼@113¾; do new 114@114¼; do '67 114¼@114½; do '68 114¼@114½; 10-40s 109¾@109¾; currency 6s 122¾@123.

STATE BONDS

Quiet and steady. Missouris 90½; old Tennessees 68½; do new 56½; old North Carolinas 69½; do new 32½.

STOCKS

The railway market was weak late in the afternoon, and the closing quotations of the day were made. At the Stock Exchange short sales were made and an unusual excitement was created, which continued to rage. The highest prices of the season were made in New York central and Reading, in which the principal business was transacted, at 11@11½ p. c. The other features of the market were Rock Island, Lake Shore, Northwest and Ohio and Mississippi. Miscellaneous inactive. Pacific Mail and Western Union Telegraph. Express stocks are neglected.

Canton 58½; Cumberland 46; Western Union Telegraph, 33¾@33¾; Quicksilver 15; do preferred 35¾; Atlantic Express 69½; Wells 15; American 45; United States 45½; Pacific 39¾; New York Central 93¾@93¾; do scrip 93¾; Erie 23¾; Harlem 140; Reading 103@103¼; Michigan Central 120; Lake Shore 90¼; Illinois Central 141½; Pittsburgh 100½; Northwestern 69¾; do preferred 90¾; Rock Island 102¾; New Jersey 140; Ohio and Mississippi 30½; Boston, Hartford and Erie 10¾; Fort Wayne 98; Terre Haute 32; do preferred 70; Chicago and Alton 113½; do preferred 119½; Toledo and Wabash 50¾; do preferred 74¾; Michigan Southern 90¼; Canton Company 58½; Cumberland coal 26½; Treasury balances—gold, $77,031,649; currency, $4,655,307; general balance, $87,360,982.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, May 17, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Firm and unchanged.

FLOUR—Is dull and unchanged.

WHEAT—Opened dull at 92¾@93c for No 2; subsequently became fairly active, with sales at 91¾c, closing weak at 91¾c; No 1 nominal; No 3 at 85c; no sales of June.

CORN—Quiet and 1½@2c lower; sales No 2 at 42c, closing at 42¼@42½c this afternoon dull and unchanged.

OATS—Opened dull at 40@40½c for No 2, and closed firm at 40½c.

RYE—Is firm at 78½@79c, closing firmer at 79@80c.

BARLEY—Dull at 83@85c for No 2.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firmly held. Mess pork for cash and seller June at $19 50. Lard nominal. Provisions very firm and held higher, but no advance reported. Meats—Shoulders 9½c; short ribs 12½c; loose dry salt shoulders sold at 12c. Bacon shoulders 12½c; short ribs 14½c; clear 15½c. Lard nominal. Hogs—Are firm for prime steam to choice extra. Cattle—Best quality scarce and wanted; others range from ag'g. Hogs steady at 8@8½c for good to choice.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Dry Goods—Market quiet for jobbing, and prices firm and unchanged. Heavy brown sheetings of the best make command 16½@17c; heavy brown drills 15@15½c. Bleached cottons are in fair demand and firm at 13@14c for standards. Print cloths steady at 6¾@6¾c. Woolens—The auction sales of Monday and Tuesday were large and attracted a full attendance of buyers, with active bidding for light and dark, yet one or two j obbing houses were left out of the list below the upset prices of the makers, in approved styles, are in request at fair rates, but prices on standard cloths can be bought at lower rates.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, May 17.—Flour quiet. Rye flour—market dull and heavy at $5 50@5 75. Wheat—No 1 red, $1 12@1 13 for No 1. Corn dull at 40 for No 1 red, and $1 12@1 13 for No 2. Oats—No 1 white, 39c steady at 38c for state. Barley continues nominal. Provisions—Mess pork dull and unchanged at 25c for round lots of mixed; sales 1,000 bbls seller June, at 24c, and 1,000 bbls seller July, at 24½c. Lard dull and unsettled, but nominally unchanged at $ @ 9 bbl.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, May 17.—Cotton weak; middling 21½c. Flour $6 00. Corn weak at $1 20. Oats 60c. Rye $1 20. Wheat nominal at $1 00@1 20. Provisions—Mess pork $19 50@20 00

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of insufficient address. Writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

Dale, A. F. Venango City, Pa. 1
Ferguson, Wm. Chambersburg, Pa. 1
Hopgins & Wilson, New York, N. Y. 1
Johnson, Mrs. Rochester, Pa. 1
Lemire, Miss Lou, Erie, Pa. 1
Marchand, Madame, New Castle, Pa. 1
Richmond, J. D. Covington, Ky. 1

BEING RENOVATED.—We observe that the Mayor's office is being renovated.

WILKIN'S HALL.—This hall has been kept in a better condition since the Duquesne Grays have had charge of it than ever before.

DIED.—Wm. Herron, Sr., an old and respected citizen of Minersville, was buried yesterday.

PERSONAL.—Johnny Clem, the distinguished drummer boy of Shiloh, spent Sabbath afternoon at Hazelwood, Twenty-third ward.

THE ELIZABETH ACCIDENT.—Thomas Stewart, the coal miner killed at Elizabeth, by a fall of slate, on Monday, was married, and leaves a widow and nine children.

MEET ON FRIDAY EVENING.—The teachers of the city schools should not forget that the regular meeting of the Institute will be held at Hazelwood, beginning Friday evening.

PERSONAL.—J. H. Cogswell, Esq., of the Titusville *Herald*, paid us a flying visit yesterday. He reports business brisk and positive dull in the oil regions.

WHERE IT MAY BE SEEN.—Good work, beautiful designs and brilliant colors, may be seen at Wm. Nelson's glass staining establishment, 25 Market street.

ROBBERY.—Monday night, a man, name unknown, was robbed on Liberty street, near the grain elevator, of a gold watch worth three hundred and fifty dollars. There is no clue to the robber.

PERSONAL.—Our friend Ramsay, of the "Hat Factor and Opera Hat Store," is again in New York. His patrons may expect a good assortment of the latest styles to select from. We wish him a safe return.

CITY COUNCILS.—The regular meeting day of the City Councils falls on May 20th—Pentecost Day. It may be well for the Presidents of the two branches to take this matter into consideration, and arrange the meeting for some other day.

WESTERN NORMAL SCHOOL.—What has become of the Western Normal School project? Has it failed, or are members of the Finance Committee at work soliciting funds in aid of the enterprise? The public would like to know something concerning it.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Woman Suffrage Association of Allegheny county will be held at the residence of Mrs. Dunn, Penn, No. 4 Eighth street, this city, tomorrow evening, at four o'clock. All interested in the cause are invited to be present.

A FIRST CLASS man is wanted in each county in Pennsylvania, to represent the old Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut. To engage in it a small capital and material and will be given. Address with stamp, E. R. Brannon, General Agent, Erie, Pa. Pittsburgh. MWF

SELECT PARTY.—On Thursday evening, a select party will be held at the residence of J. S. Singler, Esq., at Hazelwood. The affair is in the hands of two most excellent managers, and we cannot possibly conceive what will be a success. Let all who contemplate attending prepare for a night of fun.

"AN EXPLOSION."—Yesterday, between eleven and twelve o'clock, a carboy of acid burst in the cellar of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph office. The smoke and fumes for a time created considerable excitement among the passers-by, and for a time the pavement in front was thronged with a crowd of anxious inquirers. No damage was done.

CROQUET.—This popular outdoor game has become quite a mania in many places, Hazelwood included. Here each evening, considerable interest is manifested by match games, and as often as the moon is favorable, the games are prolonged until very late. Plenty room, there are some very fine players in this village, and this lends additional interest to the sport.

FUNERAL OF AN ODD FELLOW.—Mr. Louis Snee, a member of one of the oldest families of this country, was buried from the late residence in Jefferson township on Monday last. Mr. Snee was a young farmer of that township, was a Mason and Odd Fellow, and was buried with the honors of those societies. A delegation from this city attended the funeral ceremonies.

BUILDINGS.—There seems to be but few buildings in course of erection in the city this season. The building inspector informs us that very few permits have been issued since last month for new buildings. The largest number of these erected this year so far have been in the Sixth and Eighth wards, and the Sixteenth and Seventeenth wards.

SHEEP SHEARING FESTIVAL.—The fifth annual sheep-shearing festival will take place to-morrow (Thursday, May 19th), commencing at ten o'clock A. M., on the farm of Henry McMurry, twelve miles from the city, via Washington avenue. There will also be a display of various agricultural implements and a pomiscuous sale of fancy stock of all kinds. Those interested should not fail to attend.

A SAD CASE.—Kate Mahle arrived in this city from Buffalo some time ago, with her husband. Her husband soon deserted, and left her without any visible means of support. She called upon a Catholic priest for aid, which he directed her to go to Mr. Fortune, Secretary of the Guardians of the Poor, and that gentleman gave her an order for a ticket to Buffalo.

A RUNAWAY.—A horse attached to a wagon loaded with pipes, took fright on Fifth avenue, below Sixth street, and ran towards Sixth, when it turned the corner and dashed up Market street. The horse was caught before it had proceeded far, and no damage was done. The little boy who drove the wagon was thrown out, but was only slightly injured.

THE TEXT-BOOK QUESTION.—On the first prox., the Central Board of Education will hold an adjourned meeting for the purpose of determining the kind of geographies to be used in the schools during the ensuing year. Unless the book is chosen at that time, it will not be in use until be retained during the year. We understand that a resolution to that effect was introduced at a former meeting, but was only slightly agitated. Let it be settled finally—and speedily—what book question will likely take place, and that a new set of books will be adopted.

SPRING FLOWERS.—May is the month for flowers. The "Queen" is crowned with garlands of roses, verbenas, geraniums, fuchsias, dahlias, &c., &c. Those desiring to purchase bouquets, garlands, &c., should not fail to call at 112 Smithfield street. Messrs. John G. & A. Murdoch are gentlemen of taste, and the business of nurserymen and florists, and those who wish anything in the above line should give them a call. See the notice of particulars, see advertisement.

NEW GERMAN SAVINGS BANK.—Yesterday morning the first election for officers of the new German Savings Bank, chartered by the last Legislature, was held with the following result: C. Meyran, J. H. Tiemann, Jos. Schlemeyer, Adam Reineman, G. Schleiter, Joseph Abel, James K. Kerr, C. Barnfield and Joseph Vorgnarten. It will be seen that the above board includes the names of some of our best business men; the institution, whose prospects we understand are very bright, will be managed securedly realize them.

GOING TO EUROPE.—H. J. Murdoch, Esq., of the *United Presbyterian*, will sail for Europe on the 4th of June, with his wife, children and sister-in-law. He will spend several months abroad, and reach home in the fall. Mr. Murdoch is one of the most energetic, liberal and successful of our religious journalists, and under his business management the paper has prospered largely. His numerous friends in this community will join with us in wishing him and his family a pleasant journey and safe return home.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF IT?—We have been requested to inquire what has become of the Normal School project? There is a committee, having this matter in charge, but it is so long since we have had anything from them on the subject that we have forgotten their names, with the single exception of the Chairman, F. C. Negley, Esq. Will that gentleman please answer the inquiry, "What has become of the Normal School project?" There are thousands interested in the establishment of the school, the ground has been already donated, and the building is the one thing needful.

DR. JACKSON.—This venerable, battle-scattered, veteran, Dr. Andrew Jackson, the mainstay of the Duquesne Grays, and a relic of President Washington, paraded with the Grays last evening, and, as many doubtless noticed, wore a new Major-General's uniform, and a large plume in his hat, as befitted his rank in the organization. It is needless to add that the Doctor strutted around considerably, making himself as conspicuous as possible. Never before did he appear more happy. Major Burwell, it is stated, is negotiating for the old suit.

UNDENIABLE.—The fact that stained glass adds to the appearance of a church or private dwellings. Wm. Nelson, 25 Market street, furnishes all styles stained glass promptly to order.

Fine Oil Paintings.

That most valuable collection of Mr. D. Gales, now on exhibition previous to their sale, commencing Friday morning next, 20th of May, at 10 o'clock, on the second floor of Mr. Mellwaine's sales room, No. 139 Smithfield street, is one of surpassing attractibility, as everybody of judgment will determine upon a candid inspect ion of them. Many of the pictures from anything yet offered our art loving publics. The collection is of interest them, and we urge it as due alike to themselves and to the gallery, who have brought them here, that they be visited by everybody. The exhibition is free.

Braddock Zouaves.

Captain M. G. Carey is engaged recruiting a military company at Braddock's Fields to be known as the "Braddock's Zouaves." The enrollment list shows that the minimum number for the formation of the company has nearly procured, and as soon as completed an election for company officers will be held. The style of uniform to be adopted by the company has not been definitely determined upon, but is not unlikely that the uniform will be somewhat to that of the Pittsburgh Zouaves. Captain Carey is well known in this vicinity, and many of the young men who joined the company formerly served under him during the war. It is expected he will be ready to participate in the Decoration Day ceremonies, but the time is too short to permit that.

An Old Firm in a New Place.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Messrs. E. Edmundson & Co. have removed to their new store, 69 Market street. This is one of the most reliable houses in the city engaged in the above business, and their stock of lace Curtains, Shades, Cornices and all fashionable goods to be found complete. They also have a full assortment of window Shades and Cornices. Those who desire to purchase a spring Mattress or bed, should call and examine their Hair-floating spring bed, which will be found suitable in every respect, as there is no necessity for taking the bedding out to clean it. The firm have on hand and make carpet and oil cloths to order. All who wish anything in the upholstering line attended to in a workmanlike manner, should call on Messrs. Edmundson & Sons's, where they will, without doubt, be suited both as to quality and price.

REV. JOHN B. CLARK, D.D

Trial For Breach of Promise.

A COMPROMISE PROPOSED.

Basis of Settlement Between the Parties.

NO PROSECUTION IN THE CIVIL COURTS.

The Doctor's Letters to Remain Under Seal of Secrecy.

Miss Hawkes to Make a Full Statement, Under Oath, to Presbytery.

THE DEFENSE TO OFFER REBUTTING TESTIMONY, ETC.

The trial of Rev. John B. Clark, D. D., for breach of promise to marry Miss Lillie Hawkes, was resumed before the Presbytery of Allegheny, of the United Presbyterian Church, yesterday morning, in Dr. Clark's church.

Second Day's Proceedings.

The Presbytery met at nine o'clock and was called to order by the Moderator *pro tem.*, Rev. J. C. Steele, who opened the proceedings with prayer.

The clerk called the roll and read the minutes of the previous day, whereupon the Moderator announced the Presbytery ready to proceed with the trial.

A PROPOSITION FOR AN AMICABLE SETTLEMENT.

Mr. Sturgeon, counsel for the prosecution, stated that there was a proposition for an amicable settlement of the matter between the parties, which, if effected, he thought would be better for all concerned. He suggested that a recess be taken for one hour, to give time for consultation between the counsel.

On motion, Presbytery took a recess until a quarter past ten o'clock.

THE RECESS.

The audience in attendance was not very large, the room not being half full. During the three-quarters of an hour of recess, those in in waiting busied themselves in reading the newspaper reports of the previous day, and in quietly whispering over the facts and circumstances developed on the trial.

DEVOTIONAL EXERCISES.

At a quarter past ten the Moderator announced that the counsel were not yet prepared to report, and would not be ready for twenty or twenty-five minutes. It had been suggested that the Presbytery spend that time in devotional exercises, and a motion to that effect would be in order.

It was then moved and carried that twenty-five minutes be spent in devotional exercises under the direction of the Moderator.

A portion of Psalmody was then sung, commencing: "Like as the heart for water brooks," etc.

Rev. A. M'Millan then led in prayer. He prayed that God would be present with the Court in a very special manner, and that for the gratitude that the clouds were about to pass away, and prayed that their hopes might not be disappointed. He prayed that the matter might be settled in the interests of Christ's cause, and for the well-being of all concerned.

THE COUNSEL COME IN.

During the recess Dr. Clark and his counsel spent the time in the study, which communicates with the lecture room, in which the Presbytery was in session. Miss Hawkes and the counsel for the prosecution, Messrs. Sturgeon and Timmons, and Mr. R. C. Miller, brother-in-law of the lady, retired to the library room, which adjoins the study. When the negotiations had been concluded, the parties came out at the conclusion of the last prayer, when it was announced that the case was still on trial. There was a general changing of position in the audience, and those who were in the rear part of the room in the ward to hear, that might more readily hear the report. After a pause, silence was secured, and the audience listened in breathless suspense.

A WORD OF EXPLANATION.

Rev. Mr. Sturgeon, counsel for the prosecution, then arose and said that he had a word of explanation. The Presbytery is aware of the fact, and also the audience assembled here, of the difficulty under which we all labored in the examination of this case. We had no desire on the part of any connected with it to have the case ventilated before the Court, in such a way that it would be a final settlement. It is the desire of all to settle it in such a way that it will be perfect satisfactory to all concerned. We found that the matter was in such a shape that we could not possibly arrive at any conclusion that would be perfectly satisfactory. Therefore we endeavored, this morning, to get the matter into such a shape that all parties will be satisfied with the decision at which this Presbytery may arrive. We have agreed to submit the whole matter to the Presbytery for a final one. The parties interested in the case have come to a mutual understanding which we believe will lead to a satisfactory settlement of the whole matter. We now submit to be agreement to the Presbytery's action.

THE AGREEMENT.

Miss Lillie Hawkes, Robert C. Miller, and Rev. J. E. Clark do enter into the following agreement, and the conditions hereinafter mentioned.

1st. That she Miss Lillie Hawkes, will not prosecute Rev. J. B. Clark, in the civil courts for breach of promises of marriage. Also, Robert C. Miller binds himself under this obligation.

2d. That after the contemplated investigation by the Presbytery of Rev. J. B. Clark's letters to Miss Hawkes shall be placed under seal and placed in the hands of any member of the Presbytery that Miss Hawkes shall name, and said letters shall remain there for three years and then be destroyed in the presence of John B. Clark, or his representative, or sooner, if Miss Hawkes desires it.

The following are the conditions of this agreement:

1. That she (Miss Hawkes) be permitted to make, under oath, a full statement, in writing, of her and Dr. Clark's marriage contract.

2. That she be permitted to lay in Presbytery such extracts from his letters as bear directly on their courtship.

3. That Dr. Clark agrees to admit the genuineness of said letters.

4. Dr. Clark has the privilege of rebutting testimony to this statement and said extracts from letters which may be presented by Miss Hawkes according to the rules of Presbytery.

5. Miss Hawkes to have the privilege of rebutting testimony under the same rules.

The above agreement was signed this day of May, 1870, in presence of these witnesses:

A. M'MILLAN, R. C. MILLER,
JOHN B. CLARK.

Witness—Joseph H. Timmons, D. H. A. McLean, Hugh Sturgeon, D. W. Collins.

MISS HAWKES'S STATEMENT.

After the paper had been read, Mr. Sturgeon said that he knew it would be subjecting Presbytery to a great deal of inconvenience to ask for an adjournment until to-morrow at ten o'clock. I know you all feel the same necessity that we do in relation to this matter—that it be settled finally—and speedily and satisfactorily. In order that we may do this, it will be necessary to adjourn over until to-morrow, in order to give Miss Hawkes a chance to read the statement which she proposes to lay before you. You all know that this is hardly time enough for her to prepare the statement. We had a great deal of difficulty in securing the time until to-morrow. We ask it as a favor that you will just subject yourself to this inconvenience, and return to-morrow at the hour I have already specified.

A motion was then made to adjourn until ten o'clock to-morrow, and carried unanimously.

Presbytery was then dismissed with prayer by Rev. R. Kerr.

OPINIONS CONCERNING THE AGREEMENT.

There is considerable diversity of opinion as to the effect which the agreement will have upon the trial. It is thought by some that the trial will not be shortened a whit by it, since the defense can offer as much rebutting testimony as they choose, and the prosecution cannot refuse it in return. It is not generally believed that the trial can be finished to-day, and some think it may last several days. The agreement, however, seems to have been gained by the defense, as there can be no prosecution in the civil court, and no punishment of the love correspondence, both of which was very much dreaded by the friends of Dr. Clark. It is but just to Miss Hawkes to say that she never desired the prosecution of Dr. Clark in the civil courts—but always maintained that she did not seek pecuniary redress, but only a complete vindication of herself before the community, by showing that Dr. Clark had solemnly promised to marry her, and had broken that promise through no fault of hers.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

Mary Wall, by her next friend Wiley C. Reeves, vs. Richard Wall. Decree of divorce made and decree filed.

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In the case of James Stewart vs. Dickson, Stewart & Co. additional reasons for a new trial were filed by the defendant's counsel.

In the case of Benjamin Coursin vs. John E. Shaffer a motion to set aside judgement of nonsuit was filed.

C. Howard & Co. vs. the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company. Action of assumpsit for covenant. The plaintiffs, with Robert Henderson and Robert Hunter, made a contract with the company in 1868 for the grading and masonry, and such other work as might be required in sections thirty-five and forty-two of said company's line, which was to be done in a workmanlike manner, to the satisfaction of the engineer in charge of said work, or his successor, and the balance due on this contract is to be adopted by the engineer. The plaintiffs claimed that the work was not done according to contract, and refused to pay money due to professional exercises, and a motion to that effect would be in order.

It was then moved and carried that twenty-five minutes be spent in devotional exercises under the direction of the Moderator.

A portion of Psalmody was then sung, commencing: "Like as the heart for water brooks," etc.

Rev. A. D. Clarke, D.D., of the Sixth ward, then led the assemblage in prayer, invoking the blessing of God upon the Court, and praying that the proceedings might be conducted in a manner of the case might be successful and result in the good of the church and the honor of religion.

The psalm commencing—" O my soul, bless the Lord, and all that within me is, bless his holy name," was then sung, whereupon Rev. Mr. M'Lain, of Cleveland, led in prayer, invoking the blessing of God upon the efforts then in progress for a settlement of the case on trial, and praying for happy terminations.

"Our God shall surely come," etc., was then sung, whereupon prayer was offered by Rev. Joseph R. Kerr, who thanked God that the clouds and darkness which had shrouded the case for some time past were dispersing, and that the dawn of peace was about to be ushered in.

Another psalm was sung, "Lo! I do stretch my hands to thee," etc.

Rev. Samuel Jamison then led in prayer. He prayed that God would be present with the Court in a very special manner, and that for the gratitude that the clouds were about to pass away, and prayed that their hopes might not be disappointed. He prayed that the matter might be settled in the interests of Christ's cause, and for the well-being of all concerned.

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Following is the trial list for to-day; commencing:

26. Jacobs vs. Hanna, Hart & Co.
27. Kensel vs. Hahn.
28. Calmon & Co. vs. Graham.
222. Williams vs. Dudgeon.
223. Shaffer vs. Hall.
224. New Haven Hardware Co. vs. Day & Co.
225. Geoffrey Clark vs. Lytle & Co.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

The cases of Joseph Barton and Jas. Mellhenny vs. David Bisely, taken up on Thursday last, are still on trial.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

9. Sheppard vs. Schoonmaker.
12. Hill, Patterson & Co., vs. Dillow.
14. Lorish vs. Kish.
15. Brown vs. Anderson.
20. Lupton & Co. vs. Richardson.
21. Thompson & Co. vs. Caldwell.
27. Eakin & Co. vs. Ames M. E. Church.
29. Homewood & Blackstock vs. Hershhouser & Co.

NOTICEABLE.—The workmanship displayed in the stained and enamelled glass, to be seen in the window of Wm. Nelson's stained glass works is an odd establishment.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Brush.]

MORNING LEVEE.

Twenty-five common cases were heard by Mayor Brush yesterday morning, and disposed of in the usual way. Fines, &c.

A GOOD SAMARITAN FINED.

Joseph Beck was fined two dollars and costs for handing whisky into Edward O'Donnell, a prisoner in the lock-up. He paid the fine.

RECKLESS DRIVING.

Jack Bradford and Edward O'Donnell were sentenced to the Work House for thirty days each for reckless driving on Fifth avenue. They were unable to settle the bills of the small costs each. Hence their exiling at Claremont.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Mary Regan lodged complaint against Luke Hutchinson for assault and battery, and a warrant for the arrest of the accused was issued.

[Before Alderman Hombert.]

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Michael Noland was arrested on a charge of larceny by Constable Marquis, of Thompson. After a hearing he was lodged in jail for trial.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

John Pinkman charged Charles Mullen with aggravated assault and battery. It seems that the parties reside in Uptown, and Pinkman has been in the habit of getting his "schnapps" at Mrs. Mullen's house. Now Charles never could in this drinking, and last when Pinkman called on Sunday last, and in the absence of Mrs. Mullen, asked Charles to give him a drink, he, the said Charles, refused. The speaker, the blow rendering him senseless. A warrant for his arrest issued.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENSES.

J. G. Wynesworth lodged complaint against Margaret Manning for obtaining a Bible of the value of $2 under false pretenses.

Mr. Wynesworth's complaint against the same defendant, alleging that she procured groceries to the amount of $23 and a month's rent of the house, and by false representations that she was a married woman and her husband made $5 a day in a mill in Birmingham, which allegations, it is charged, were false. Arrested and held for a hearing on both charges.

LARCENY BY BAILEE.

Amanda Thompson charged Mary Evans, colored, with unlawfully retaining possession of a gold watch, the property of the complainant, belonging to the deponent. A warrant was issued on a charge of larceny by bailee.

[Before Alderman Rotter.]

ALLEGED SEDUCTION.

Mary E. Catlin, of East Liberty, brought suit against Thomas Collins for seduction under promise of marriage. The alleged offense was committed some months since. The accused was arrested and held to bail for a hearing. Both parties are quite young.

[Before Alderman Koontz.]

A DISORDERLY HOUSE.

J. Landlord charged Wm. Hall with keeping and maintaining a disorderly house, and the accused was arrested and held for a hearing.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

A SHORT BUT "QUARRELSOME" AFFAIR.

David Scott charged his brother, Thomas Scott, with assault and battery. Warrant issued.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING.

Fritz Stock instituted suit against Albert Staler for violating the Act of Assembly prohibiting the sale of spiritous liquors on Sunday. The accused was arrested by Constable Hawk and Water streets. A warrant has been issued.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.

Peter Sehn charged Mrs. John Smith with malicious mischief, alleging that she threw down the freshly washed clothes hung on a line in Sehn's yard. Warrant issued.

[Before Alderman Herron.]

CROSS SUITS.

Emma Barrett charged Mary Ann Elliot with throwing water on her. Mrs. Elliott in turn charged Emma with threatening her with violence. Both were held to answer at court.

HELD TO ANSWER.

Thomas Owens charged David Collins with surety of the peace, alleging that he challenged him to fight, and on being refused threatened him with violence. The accused was arrested and held to answer at court.

[Before Deputy Mayor Nichols. Lawrenceville.]

TROUBLE IN A HOTEL.

John Zimmer made information before the above Magistrate against John Arnright, a hotel keeper in the Fifteenth ward, for assault and battery, alleging that the accused struck him in the head with a blunt instrument. A cross suit of surety of the peace was also made. Both parties were held for a hearing.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—A good audience was present last evening to witness Edwin Adams's impersonation of Enoch Arden. The drama was finely played throughout, and well received by the audience. Mr. Adams has made his character his own. The company rendered efficient support. This evening the drama of the "Dead Heart," with Adams as Henri Lacky.

ENGLISH OPERA.—The Richings English Opera Troupe are announced to give a series of their pleasing operas at the Opera House, commencing on Monday evening next. There have been but few changes in the organization of the troupe since their appearance in this city in October last. Mrs. Richings Bernard is, of course, the principal soprano. She has always been a great favorite with the lovers of music here. During the season seven operas will be given, including the Bohemian Girl, Pestilloe, Puritani, Lurline, Norma, Huguenots, Doctor of Alcantara, and Maritana. The sale of season tickets will commence at the Opera House to day.

THE FAIR AT CITY HALL.—There is no falling off in the attractions at the Mercy Hospital Fair. All should go.

THE FREE CONCERT.—The first musical entertainment of the Young Men's Christian Association was given at their rooms last evening. The audience was very large—great numbers being unable to gain admittance. The programme contained some choice pieces, and many of them were most enthusiastically received. It was a most enjoyable evening. An announcement was made of a free lecture on Tuesday, May 24th, by H. Buchet Cowper, subject, "a Lawyer's View of the Bible." These free lectures and concerts are a good move for the Association, as it brings many to the rooms and under their influence that they might not otherwise reach. We learn that they propose continuing them.

Pittsburgh Engines in St. Louis.

The St. Louis *Republican* makes reference to the engine assigned to the Fort Pitt Works, in this city, for the St. Louis water works, as follows: "The work in connection with the new water works at Bissell's Point has now reached a most interesting point, the immense engines being in process of erection. The pump and steam cylinder of the low service engine are in position, and the pump, cylinder and walking beam of the high service have also been placed in position. This walking beam weighs thirty-two tons, and had to be lifted about thirty feet. The large carrying the rest of the machinery from the Fort Pitt foundry company's works will be here in a few days.

Plants! Plants!

Choice Roses,
Geraniums,
Verbenas,
Fuchsias,
Dahlias, &c., &c.

A large stock for sale at
Oakland Greenhouse,
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
112 Smithfield street.

WORTHY OF REMARK.—Wm. Nelson, who established the business of staining glass in this city fourteen years ago, is still recognized as the producer of the best work in his line of business.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

Meeting of the Board of Home Missions —Work Done During the Year.

The annual meeting of the Board of Home Missions of the United Presbyterian Church, convened in the First Church, Seventh avenue, yesterday afternoon—the members generally being present.

The Executive Committee made a report to the Board, showing the progress of the work during the year ending April 30th, 1870. The following are extracts from the report:

"We have to report no remarkable manifestations of the power of the Divine Spirit during the year. The good work has been progressing slowly but steadily. As a general rule, the missionaries have fulfilled the appointments of the Assembly, and the missions have been prospered. In a few stations there is great discouragement. The failure of the crops, emigration to the West, and the organization of new congregations, have weakened some that were already weak. But in all instances, the growth of our mission stations has been equal to the average growth of our self-sustaining congregations. This will appear from the following statistics: The last Assembly granted aid to one hundred and forty stations; from fourteen of these no report has been received. The reports of a number of other stations embrace only a portion of the year. In the 126 stations from which reports have been received, there is a membership of 7,597, with an average attendance of 14,093. There have been 677 added to the church on the profession of faith, and 1,018 on certificate from other congregations. During the same time, there has been a decrease of 322. In the Sabbath Schools connected with these stations there are 6 941 children receiving spiritual instruction. These stations have contributed $5,816 to the Boards of the Church, and $1,000 for the home expenditures of their pastors and missionaries. These figures speak for themselves. They must commend the Home Mission work as a deserving care of the Church. In what department of Christian work is more apparent good to be done with the same amount of money?

"There is money enough on hand to pay all claims against the Board up to April 1st, 1870, and leave a small balance on hand. During the year ending April 30th, 1870, the Treasurer has received $28,377 24, and disbursed $25,761 20.

"Twelve ladies ask for aid during the coming year to the amount of $20,800. Forty-three applications have been received to the Executive Committee for aid during the coming year, of forty-seven and a half missionaries have been asked for.

The Board will meet again to-day in the same place, as they have a large amount of important business to transact.

CONDUCTOR H. C. NICCOLLS.

He is Acquitted and Honorably Discharged.

Our readers will remember that on the 7th of last December a collision occurred between a passenger train and a freight train at Manor Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, resulting in the death of two men. The passenger train, we believe, was detained at the point mentioned, and the freight train coming up behind, ran into it, with the result mentioned above. Mr. H. C. Niccolls was conductor of the passenger train and was severely blamed for the accident. He was charged with gross carelessness in not displaying the red flag to the freight. It was maintained in his behalf that the freight train was ahead of time, and that it had no business to be where it was. The fact that the passenger train would have been out of the way before it could come up. Conductor Niccolls was indicted for manslaughter, convicted, and last week had his trial before Judge Shaffer's Court, at Greensburg. The result of the trial confirmed the opinion of his friends, and on Friday the jury returned a verdict of acquitting him and fully exonerating him from all blame in the matter. Mr. Niccolls is a young man, and his character for sobriety, attention to duty, and gentlemanly deportment, after investigating the matter, soon after the accident, led the Company to repose confidence in Mr. Niccolls by refusing to take from him the position he had filled so long and so well vacant. It affords us pleasure to note this vindication of Conductor Niccolls, because he has been justly esteemed as one of the most careful and trustworthy employees of the company.

NOTICEABLE.—The workmanship displayed in the stained and enamelled glass, to be seen in the window of Wm. Nelson's stained glass works is an odd establishment.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Brush.]

MORNING LEVEE.

Twenty-five common cases were heard by Mayor Brush yesterday morning, and disposed of in the usual way. Fines, &c.

A GOOD SAMARITAN FINED.

Joseph Beck was fined two dollars and costs for handing whisky into Edward O'Donnell, a prisoner in the lock-up. He paid the fine.

RECKLESS DRIVING.

Jack Bradford and Edward O'Donnell were sentenced to the Work House for thirty days each for reckless driving on Fifth avenue. They were unable to settle the bills of the small costs each. Hence their exiling at Claremont.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Mary Regan lodged complaint against Luke Hutchinson for assault and battery, and a warrant for the arrest of the accused was issued.

[Before Alderman Hombert.]

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Michael Noland was arrested on a charge of larceny by Constable Marquis, of Thompson. After a hearing he was lodged in jail for trial.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

John Pinkman charged Charles Mullen with aggravated assault and battery. It seems that the parties reside in Uptown, and Pinkman has been in the habit of getting his "schnapps" at Mrs. Mullen's house. Now Charles never could in this drinking, and last when Pinkman called on Sunday last, and in the absence of Mrs. Mullen, asked Charles to give him a drink, he, the said Charles, refused. The speaker, the blow rendering him senseless. A warrant for his arrest issued.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENSES.

J. G. Wynesworth lodged complaint against Margaret Manning for obtaining a Bible of the value of $2 under false pretenses.

Mr. Wynesworth's complaint against the same defendant, alleging that she procured groceries to the amount of $23 and a month's rent of the house, and by false representations that she was a married woman and her husband made $5 a day in a mill in Birmingham, which allegations, it is charged, were false. Arrested and held for a hearing on both charges.

LARCENY BY BAILEE.

Amanda Thompson charged Mary Evans, colored, with unlawfully retaining possession of a gold watch, the property of the complainant, belonging to the deponent. A warrant was issued on a charge of larceny by bailee.

[Before Alderman Rotter.]

ALLEGED SEDUCTION.

Mary E. Catlin, of East Liberty, brought suit against Thomas Collins for seduction under promise of marriage. The alleged offense was committed some months since. The accused was arrested and held to bail for a hearing. Both parties are quite young.

[Before Alderman Koontz.]

A DISORDERLY HOUSE.

J. Landlord charged Wm. Hall with keeping and maintaining a disorderly house, and the accused was arrested and held for a hearing.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

A SHORT BUT "QUARRELSOME" AFFAIR.

David Scott charged his brother, Thomas Scott, with assault and battery. Warrant issued.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING.

Fritz Stock instituted suit against Albert Staler for violating the Act of Assembly prohibi